[FBIS] DAILY REPORT

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ORIGINAL

EASTERN EUROPE

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(Ide)

ORIGINAL

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ENVER HOXHA ATTENDS MAY DAY CELEBRATION

AU011018 [Editorial Report AU] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 0857 GMT on 1 May begins to broadcast a live relay from the Martyrs of the Nation Avenue in Tirana. At precisely 0900 GMT an on the spot reporter announces the arrival of Enver Hoxha and "other party and state leaders." The national anthem is played at 0902 GMT and from 0904 to 0910 GMT the traditional May Day speech is delivered by Simon Stefani, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Tirana district party committee. The May Day parade begins at 0910 GMT and ends at 1015 GMT. With the exception of a formation on self-defense volunteers, the parade is of a purely civilian nature. No other speeches are reported.

SIMON STEFANI ADDRESSES MAY DAY RALLY

AU011046Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 0900 GMT 1 May 78 AU

[Speech at Tirana May Day rally by Simon Stefani, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of Tirana district party committee]

[Text] Workers of Tirana and of all Albania; dear friends, on behalf of the AWP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions and on behalf of the Tirana district party committee, I wish you a happy May Day; the great festival of the proletariat and all the working people of the world. [applause]

Our country is celebrating this happy event in an atmosphere of enthusiasm and general revolutionary mobilization that has [word indistinct] all the Albanian people in their effort to implement the decisions of the Seventh AWP Congress, the recent plenums of the AWP Central Committee and the valuable lessons to be drawn from the speeches and discussions of Comrade Enver Hoxha with the working people of Gjirokaster and Sarande Districts. [applause]

Under the party's leadership and relying on its own efforts, Socialist Albania constantly progresses, keeps high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and smashes the imperialist and revisionist blockade. [applause] The Albanian people have come to these May Day celebrations with new victories in all fields. The economy is constantly being strengthened, socialist culture is constantly developing, the country's defense is being strengthened and the life of the people becomes increasingly happier. [applause]

The authority and prestige of our country in the international arena is constantly growing. While our socialist homeland is prospering and becomes stronger with each passing day, the capitalist and revisionist world is being increasingly gripped in the vise of the savage political, economic and social crisis. Our people express their militant and revolutionary solidarity with the working people of all countries who are fighting against capitalist oppression and exploitation; the Albanian people support all the peoples fighting against the hegemonistic and expansionistic plans of imperialism, social imperialism and all reaction, and for freedom, independence and social progress. [applause]

On the occasion of May Day, we convey our fraternal and internationalist greetings to the Marxist-Leninists and genuine revolutionaries throughout the world. [applause] We wish them complete victory in the just struggle for the triumph of the cause of the proletariat, the revolution and socialism, against revisionism and opportunism of all hues. [applause]

Dear comrades, the successes with which we have come to these festivities (?herald) even greater victories. Under the leadership of the party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, let us constantly strengthen our monolithic unity [applause], the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the alliance of the working class with the cooperativist peasantry. [applause] Let us further our socialist economy by fulfilling and overfulfilling the tasks of the state plan in all indexes and let us wage the class struggle correctly and consistently in all fields; let us further sharpen our revolutionary vigilance and let us consolidate the country's defense. Let us use all our efforts [applause] to make socialist Albania stronger, more beautiful and more prosperous. [applause]

Long live our glorious AWP and the beloved leader of our people and party, Comrade Enver Hoxha! [applause, cheers]

Long live our heroic working class!

Long live proletarian internationalism!

Glory to Marxism-Leninism! [applause, cheers]

RITA MARKO RECEIVES WEST EUROPEAN TRADE UNION DELEGATIONS

LD292252Y Tirana ATA in English 1810 GMT 29 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, April 29 (ATA)--The president of the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions, Rita Marko, received today the delegation of Asociacion Abrera Asambleista of Spain, headed by the member of the Secretariat of this association Jose Monton, the delegation of the revolutionary trade union militants from Britain, headed by Mark Gregory; the delegation of the revolutionary trade union militants from Germany, headed by Hans Kiel; the delegation of the revolutionary trade union militants from Italy, headed by Antonio Kardili; the delegation of the revolutionary trade union militants from Portugal, who, upon the invitation of the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions, have come to our country to attend May Day festivities.

Attending the reception which proceeded in the cordial and fraternal atmosphere were also the secretaries of the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions and other comrades.

LLESHI GREETS TOGO'S PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU262010Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 26 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Haxhi LLeshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo:

On the occasion of your national holiday, the anniversary of the proclamation of Togo's independence, it is my pleasure to send you best wishes for the prosperity of the people of Togo and your personal happiness.

I voice my wish that the friendly relations between our two peoples and countries be constantly developed and strengthened for their benefit and the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism.

STATE COUNCIL RESHUFFLES COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

AU281913Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 28 Apr 78 AU

[Text] The State Council has issued a decree to relieve Sava Dulbokov of his post as deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of supply and state reserves because of his transfer to another job; Mako Dakov of his post as deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Gancho Krustev of his post as minister of agriculture and food industry. The State Council appoints Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, also as minister of agriculture and food industry; relieves Yordan Mladenov of his post as minister of electronics and electrical engineering, and appoints him as minister of supply and state reserves; and appoints Vasil Khubchev as minister of electronics and electrical engineering.

The State Council has also issued a decree to relieve Vasil Khubchev of his post as first deputy minister of machine building because of his being transferred to another job; it reappoints Vasil Tsanov, first deputy minister of agriculture and food industry, as first deputy minister of agriculture and food industry with a rank of minister and appoints Ekaterian Marinova as first deputy minister of agriculture and food industry with the rank of minister.

BCP POLITBURO APPOINTS NEW DEPARTMENT CHIEF

AU281915Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 28 Apr 78 AU

[Text] The BCP Central Committee Politburo has relieved Vulkan Shopov of his post as chief of the Agricultural Department at the BCP Central Committee because of his being transferred to another job. Angel Bobokov, former first secretary of the Ruse Okrug Party Committee, was appointed chief of the Agricultural Department at the BCP Central Committee.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS EVALUATES PLAN RESULTS

AU291925Y Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 29 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 29 April (BTA)--A meeting of the Ministerial Council was held today, at which information was discussed on the results of the fulfillment of the qualitative economic indices of the plan for this country's socioeconomic development for the first quarter of 1978. The successes achieved are good--the net output as against the same period of last year has gone up by 16.9 per cent, the public productivity of labour--by 15.9 per cent, the turnover tax--by 31.1 per cent, the profitability of production has gone up by 10.6 per cent and the material costs in industry have been reduced by 1.2 per cent.

At the same time the Ministrial Council noted the big tasks to be solved by the economic complexes and working teams in the next month of the year in the light of the decisions of the national party conference. Special care should be taken of the task for cutting down the material costs, for a drastic limitation of unplanned expenditure and for the prompt adoption of the techno-scientific solutions and licences, which have been planned.

The government reviewed and approved the annual accounts and balances of the economic complexes and organizations for 1977.

SOFIA RADIO REPORTS ON MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

AU010932 [Editorial Report AU] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian on 1 May at 0755 GMT begins its live relay of the May Day workers's parade from Sofia's 9 September Square. The relay beings with announcers describing the festively decorated Square and the happy atmosphere of the people rejoicing at the results of the national party conference. At 0800 GMT the announcer reports the appearance of the party and state leaders at the honorary tribune. "It is precisely 1000 local time. Headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the party and state leaders are appearing at the honorary tribune of the George Dimitrov Mausoleum. You can hear the enthusiastic cheers and applause. They are addressed to the loyal continuer of George Dimitrov's work, to the strategist of the April party line, who with the most recent remarkable elaborations, creatively developed, enriched and applied in practice the Marxist-Leninist tenets of socialist labor organization and of the planned management of the economy for the purpose of building mature socialism in our country. These cheers are also addressed to the official representatives of working Sofia, to the party leadership (?which is devoting all its efforts and work) exclusively and entirely to the interests of the working people.

Present at the tribune are the following officials: Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Tano Tsolov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Drazha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Peko Takov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Ivan Prumov, Dimitur Stanishev, George Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Vladimir Bonev, George Yordanov, Misho Mishev, and Nacho Papazov, as well as deputy chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers, members of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union Permanent Board, secretaries of the Trade Unions Central Council, and Petur Mezhdurechki, chairman of the Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee.

The announcer is frequently interrupted by cheers and applause. The national anthem is played and the announcer reports the appearance of young boys and girls in national costume, followed by groups of workers from various plants, factories and Sofia districts carrying red banners, national banners and slogans. Most of the slogans carried by the working people are described by the announcers as praising working successes, referring to the national party conference and praising Bulgarian-Soviet relations and the achievements of the USSR.

The description of the parade is frequently interrupted by music and actors reciting poems. At 0810 GMT reporters are heard interviewing meritorious workers participating in the parade who are pledging to overfulfill their plans and expressing enthusiastic feelings about May Day. At 0820 GMT the announcer apparently concludes the live relay and the beginning of a regular studio program "Songs of the Nations" is announced. No mention of any military parade is made, and no speeches are mentioned.

At 0910 GMT the studio program is interrupted and the announcer reports on resuming the live relay from the 9 September Square. Young workers from Sofia plants are reported parading. Groups of amateur folk dancers are described performing at 0915 GMT. Poems are recited and quotations from Todor Zhivkov speeches repeated. The announcer states that today's parade is a demonstration of the people's optimism and social consciousness. The live relay ends at 0918 GMT.

PRAGUE RADIO REPORTS CARTER'S VIEW OF BEGIN'S PLAN

LD010006Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 30 Apr 78 LD

[Text] U.S. President James Carter has stated that he never envisioned an independent Palestinian state. In an interview to the British SUNDAY TIMES, Carter made it quite clear that he supports Israeli Prime Minister Begin's plan which envisions granting the Palestinian Arabs only local autonomy and does not expect the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied territories. This stand of President Carter again proves that the United States continues to support Tel Aviv's expansionist policy.

FOJTIK DISCUSSES EUROCOMMUNISM IN LICHT OF MARXISM-LENINISM

AU271022Y Prague TRIBUNA No 16 in Czech 19 Apr 78 pp 1, 10, 11 AU

[Article by Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary: "On the Revolutionary Change of the World on the Basis of the Consistent and Creative Application of Marxism-Leninism"]

[Text] V.I. LENIN VALUED COMMUNIST MATURITY, PRINCIPLE-MINDEDNESS AND IDEOLOGY-MINDEDNESS MOST OF ALL. WHEN STRESSING THAT THE COMMUNIST PARTY IS THE MIND AND CONSCIENCE OF OUR EPOCH, HE FOLLOWED UP THE IDEAS WITH WHICH HE HAD ENTERED THE MOVEMENT, WHEN HE CLEARLY SAW THAT WITHOUT A REVOLUTIONARY IDEOLOGY THERE CAN BE NO REVOLUTIONARY PRACTICE AND THAT ONLY A HIGHLY ORGANIZED, DISCIPLINED AND MATURE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY IS CAPABLE OF MAKING THE IDEAS OF SOCIALISM AND COMMUNISM THE PROPERTY OF THE MASSES, OF THE ENTIRE SOCIETY.

True, the tasks that faced the protagonists of socialism in the last century have changed. The situation is quite different now. But the duty to work devotedly--even though on a new, and far higher, level of development--for the realization of the ideas that in the past enthused a handful of the pioneers of socialism still remains. There has been an enormous development. The ideas of socialism have begun to be carried out--and no longer only in one country, but on a worldwide scale. The tenacious and sharp nature of this historic struggle for the complete victory of socialism, for its successful verification and for the further materialization of its ideas in the new revolutionary processes of our contemporary world is no less significant than in the past. This battle is even more intensive and extensive.

It is particularly important, in order to enhance the prospects of the workers' class, to consolidate its international solidarity and to strengthen the influence of the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism. Marx' appeal "proletarians of all countries, unite!" has been modified for our present times in the formulation of the 1969 international conference of fraternal parties, and was and is the combat slogan of the international workers movement. Even today it is one of the most important tasks of the communist parties of all countries to consistently fulfill Marx' legacy: "To succeed in making the workers from different countries not only feel, but also act, as brothers and comrades fighting for their liberation in one and the same army."

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT HAS UNDERGONE SUCH A DEVELOPMENT AND SUCH AN UPSURGE THAT THE DEVELOPMENT OF NO OTHER SOCIAL MOVEMENT IS COMPARABLE TO IT. At the time the Communist Manifesto was issued, up to 400 revolutionary fighters rallied around this fiery appeal for the unification of the proletariat of all countries. Before World War II there were already 4 million communists, and now their number is more than 60 million. The world communist movement has become the most influential political force in the world.

The international communist movement can look back on a more than 100-year-old history. During this period, encompassing the activity of several generations of revolutionaries, the objective conditions of the movement's activities have changed substantially and the movement itself has undergone profound changes. The strategic and tactical concepts of the battle for the world socialist revolution, as well as the practical activity of its followers, developed according to concrete, historically given conditions. The conditions in the period of free-competition capitalism were quite different from those established in the imperialist phase of capitalism, and still other conditions exist today, when socialism has become a world social system.

The Socialist Community--The Most Significant History-Making Factor of the Present

The present period is primarily characterized by the growing influence of real socialism and the deepening general crisis of capitalism. Owing to the development of the world system of socialism, and particularly to the powerful growth of the Soviet Union--the main support of the forces of peace, social progress and revoltutionary movement--the anti-imperialist battle has acquired an unprecedented upsurge and breadth, and the shaping of the anti-imperialist front has affected the countries on all continents; this is creating unprecedented favorable conditions for combining the revolutionary battle with the battle for democracy, national self-determination and freedom. The battle for socialism, for the elimination of class and all social inequality and injustice, is firmly based on a broad democratic movement and the support of its forces. Further, there are other significant facts that must be respected: the upsurge of the peoples of former colonies, who are demanding the establishment of fully equal rights in the political, as well as the socioeconomic and cultural sphere (the battle for a "new economic order in the world"); the crash of the system of values, of philosophical and political-military concepts of the imperialist world; the progressing, even if enforced, transition of imperialism from confrontation and the application of violence and diktat in interstate relations to respect for the nations' will to live in peace, to respect for the principles of the policy of peaceful coexistence among states belonging to different systems.

THE MOST SIGNIFICANT HISTORY-MAKING FACTOR, WHICH ALSO BEGAN TO DECISIVELY INFLUENCE THE FAVORABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT AND THE ENTIRE ANTI-IMPERIALIST BATTLE, IS THE CONSTANTLY GROWING IMPORTANCE OF THE COUNTRIESOF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY.

This is manifested in--and operates through--its very existence, the results of economic, political, social and cultural development, the successes achieved in developing science, education, medical care and the entire humanitarian sphere, as well as the results achieved in social relations, the development of the peoples and their growing closer together, on the principles of equal rights and selfless cooperation, the progress achieved in the growth of the working people's living standards, and the development and consolidation of socialist democracy. The authority and influence of the countries of the socialist community is also increasing as a result of the consistent peaceful foreign policy these countries have pursued since their establishment. And although they are separated by considerably differences in the level of development of their production forces and in other spheres, their relations are consolidating on the basis of fraternity, mutual assistance and the highest, mutual respect, on the principles of socialist internationalism. [paragraph continues]

AT PRESENT, WHEN IMPERIALISM IS EVER MORE DANGEROUSLY THREATENING MANKIND'S PROSPECTS AND ITS VERY EXISTENCE, WHEN IT IS CREATING AND ACCUMULATING EVER NEW KINDS OF MASS DESTRUCTION WEAPONS, WHEN IT IS ABUSING THE RESULTS OF THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION FOR THE AIMS OF THE MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX, WHICH IS INCREASINGLY DOMINATING THE FOREIGN POLICY OF DEVELOPED CAPITALIST STATES, THE PEACEFUL POLICY OF THE USSR AND OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY AND THE PEACE PROGRAM THAT IS BEING DEVELOPED AND SUPPORTED BY THESE COUNTRIES, AS WELL AS THE EFFORTS TO SET UP NEW RELATIONS OF TRUST AND COOPERATION AMONG THE PEOPLES CONNECTED WITH IT, IS THE BASIC FACTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

What this means can be grasped if we realize how deep the crisis is that has enveloped all spheres of the people's lives in the capitalist world--the economy and the political situation, culture and ideology--and which is radically changing, literally overturning, the people's way of life, and pushing them into hopeless situations without a way out. In these countries, socioeconomic shocks are accompanying the political chaos in which violent acts and fear prevail. The one is strengthening and enhancing the other. Insecurity, anxiety about the future, about the next day, anxiety about one's life (not work), the absolute relativity of values--these are the factors that are becoming predominant in the people's lives in these countries. MARX' DESCRIPTION OF THE DOWNFALL OF CAPITALISM, OF ITS DISINTEGRATION AND INHUMANITY HAS NEVER SOUNDED SO TOPICAL, ITS WARNING NEVER SO CLEAR AND INSISTENT AS TODAY.

All these facts must be logically strengthened by the conviction that the replacement of capitalism by socialism is a truly historical necessity. If humanity is not to perish, it must liberate itself from imperialism.

But will it not perish in this confrontation itself? This is the basic question of our times. And the answer? The only answer can be the active fight to prevent this from happening and to establish conditions that would forever ward off any and all threats of of mankind's perishing in the terrors of war.

At scarcely any time have the questions of the modes of transition to a new, free and socially just order--an order releasing man from the weight of social oppression and of threats stemming from the deformations of the capitalist system, which was historically overcome a long time ago--been so vital and important as in our times.

The very instinct of self-preservation is making the world reaction realize the significance of these problems. The forces which are hostile to progress and socialism, concentrated in the anticommunist centers and particularly in their ideological, propaganda strongholds, are doing all they can to frustrate the revolutionary prospects of mankind's further development; to paralyze the progressive movements and weaken the influence of revolutionary Marxist-Leninist ideas on this movement; to hamper the further upsurge of the communist movement, split its unity, isolate its individual formations and parties, and particularly to prevent them from joining forces and drawing closer to the parties heading the construction of the society of real socialism. THEY ARE MAINLY CONCERNED WITH EITHER MAKING IMPOSSIBLE, OR AT LEAST WEAKENING OR DEFORMING, THE INFLUENCE OF THE MOST POWERFUL SOCIALIST COUNTRY--THE USSR. IT IS NO COINCIDENCE THAT PRACTICALLY ALL ATTACKS OF ANTICOMMUNISM BECOME ANTI-SOVIETISM.

It is precisely in view of this fact--of the reactionary forces' endeavor to destroy the unity of our movement and to kindle anti-sovietism--that one should also assess all the advice profferd to the communist parties by anticommunist elements. And it is by reference to this that we must appraise the attitude of all those who are lending grist to the mill of our enemies, willingly supplying them with arguments and illustrating their conclusions by their own "original" concepts, which in fact confirm the necessity of centrifugal tendencies in the movement.

Proletarian Internationalism Has Lasting Validity

That is why, quite logically, the attention of both sides of the barricade is concentrated on the problems of internationalism and the validity of its principles for the present conditions, on the binding nature and forms of the implementation of these principles.

Let us take a closer look at the topical nature of these problems, how they are being abused, how they are being manipulated by those who would like to prove that the "creative approach" to questions of the revolution and the transition from capitalism to socialism, as well as to all basic question of the contemporary struggle against imperialism, directly demands some kind of basic revision of the understanding of the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism.

If we take a closer look at what this "creative approach" actually means, we will easily convince ourselves that the more publicity it makes for itself the less it has in common with creative thinking. It stands and falls with the demagogy which refuses to grasp that the recognition of national and historic peculiarities, alongside which every party, every revolutionary formation necessarily has to operate, does not release anyone from his international responsibility and duty.

Today it is already one of the most banal statements to stress that revolutionary forces operate in countries with unequal levels of development of the production forces, an unequal socioeconomic maturity of the situation, unequal political structures and different historic traditions. THE WEALTH OF NATIONAL AND HISTORIC IDEOSYNCRASIES DEMANDS FROM EVERY COMMUNIST PARTY THE REAL, AND NOT MERELY VERBAL, CREATIVE IMPLEMENTATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE MARXIST-LENINIST DOCTRINE, A CAREFUL, CONCRETE ANALYSIS AND REGARD FOR THE SPECIFIC FEATURES OF THE SITUATION; IT GIVES RISE TO DIFFERENCES IN THE WAYS OF BRINGING THE MASSES TO SOCIALISM, IN THE FORMS OF ORGANIZING THE WORKING PEOPLE, IN THE METHODS OF STRUGGLE AND IN THE CONCRETE PROGRAMS OF SOCIAL CHANGES. The activity of a party that does not bear in mind the national, specific and concrete historical conditions, the trends of development, the correlation of forces in the world arena and the peculiarities of the international situation, a party that succumbs to dogmatism, this activity cannot be successful.

At the same time life shows that it is the multifaceted nature of the methods of fighting for socialism and of ways of achieving socialist changes that is more and more pressingly emphasizing the duty of every party professing allegiance to the mission of leading the workers' class in its struggles for liberation TO RESPECT THE GENERALLY VALID PRINCIPLES OF THE THEORY OF MARXISM-LENINISM, THE GENERALIZED EXPERIENCE OF THE MOVEMENT, AND THE GENERAL LAWS OF THE SOCIALIST REVOLUTION AND OF THE BUILDING OF SOCIALISM. These laws are not a codex of abstract "rules," but the sum total of scientifically founded instructions for action, tested in practice and self-evidently demanding a creative implementation.

WHOEVER IGNORES THE GENERAL LAWS OF THE SOCIALIST REVOLUTION AND OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE SOCIALIST SYSTEM CONDEMNS HIMSELF TO WANDERING IN THE DARK, EVEN TO GRAVE MISTAKES. THIS HAS BEEN THE EXPERIENCE OF OUR PARTY. SOCIALISM HAS CHANGED FROM A UTOPIA INTO A SCIENCE, BECAUSE IT HAS UNCOVERED THE LAWS GOVERNING THE TRANSITION FROM CAPITALISM TO SOCIALISM AND THE MOTIVE FORCES BEHIND THIS TRANSITION; WERE SOCIALISM TO RENOUNCE THESE GENERALLY VALID CONCLUSIONS, ALREADY TESTED IN PRACTICE, IT WOULD CEASE BEING A SCIENCE AND WOULD AGAIN BECOME A UTOPIA.

It is a paradox that, time and again, people claiming the right of "free thinking" and "progressiveness," people brandishing their scientific and modern way of thinking, want to return us to this stage, to the time when only faith was meant to move mountains.

It is generally acknowledged that the international workers class' greatest achievement is the shaping of the world system of socialism. [paragraph continues]

But, according to these people, the socialist revolutions from which new societies have been born are merely a kind of myth. Because they have disbanded parliamentary bourgeois democracy together with its political plurality, neither our country, nor the USSR nor other socialist countries have any socialism, they say. All the principles these people condemn and reject--whether as "Stalinist deformations" of Marxism-Leninism, or as manifestations of "Russian Leninism"--were in reality formulated and promoted by Karl Marx, including the principle of the workers class' hegemony, the dictatorship of the proletariat and proletarian internationalism.

Insofar as we proceed from these principles, we must necessarily differentiate between proletarian (socialist) democracy and bourgeois democracy, while maintaining that socialist democracy is a higher type of democracy, containing as a vital factor the achievements of the preceding democracy. THE DENIAL OF THE LEADING ROLE OF THE WORKERS' CLASS AND THE NONRECOGNITION OF THE ROLE OF THE SOCIALIST STATE IN SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION IS NOT TO GO BACK FROM LENIN TO MARX, AS THE AUTHORS OF THESE THEORIES WOULD LIKE TO CONVINCE THE WORLD, BUT TO GO BACK FROM MARXISM TO BOURGEOIS LIBERALISM, TO THE VERY BEGINNINGS OF OUR MOVEMENT. THIS SETS THESE PEOPLE UP AGAINST THE PROTAGONISTS OF SOCIALISM, WHO SO PERSISTENTLY STROVE TO FREE THEMSELVES FROM THE INFLUENCE OF THE BOURGEOIS INTELLIGENTSIA, FROM THE FALSE "FRIENDS OF THE PEOPLE" AND BOURGEOIS PROGRESSIVISTS AND ENLIGHTENMENT-PROMOTERS. For these liberal Philistines Marx could find only words of contempt, particularly contempt for their sweet and effusive talk about freedom and democracy, for the persistent hyprocrisy with which they covered up the class conflicts of their times and closed their eyes to all the bestialities and violence of the bourgeoisie and its ruthless police apparatus, only to shout all the louder, and in a more terrified way, about the alleged cruelties of communists in order to intimidate the petite bourgeoisie by talk about the Red terror of communism.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO RENOUNCE LENINISM AND SIMULTANEOUSLY TO PLEDGE LOYALTY TO MARXISM. IT IS UNTHINKABLE TO FIGHT WITH LENINISM FOR THE BENEFIT OF MARXISM. NOTHING IS MORE ABSURD. THIS IS ALL THE MORE TRUE IF THIS WITHDRAWAL FROM LENIN IS MEANT TO JUSTIFY THE PROVINCIALIZATION OF MARXISM, ITS REGIONALIZATION, AS IN, FOR INSTANCE, THE GUISE OF PRESENT-DAY "EUROCOMMUNISM."

"Eurocommunism" as the Instrument of Anticommunism

Our party's stand with regard to "Eurocommunism" has been specified a number of time. Whatever justification the creators of "Eurocommunism" use for their basic theses and aims, it is impossible to deny the quite evident fact that their opinions are actually being utilized by anticommunism for slanderous campaigns against the USSR and the countries of real socialism. They are serving the reaction in the very worst way--by slandering the socialist system and the policy of the fraternal parties, the CPSU, and our party's policy in particular. And to this we can scarcely remain indifferent. Regardless of how tolerant we could be toward the theoretical deformations of Marxism-Leninism--and nothing justifies such tolerance--we will never be able to agree to the "Eurocommunists'" right of that kind of "independent" policy that enables them to devalue without hindrance, to ridicule and scorn the results of the revolutionary battle of whole generations of the workers' class in Czechoslovakia and other fraternal countries.

In discussions on these matters we can frequently encounter the opinion that the very term "Eurocommunism" is foggy and imprecise, but that despite any and all objections one could have to it, the content of this term allegedly expresses something healthy, a new trend in the development of our movement; it allegedly reflects a progressive, nondogmatic approach to the new phenomena of our times on the one hand, while on the other it allegedly expresses the demand for independence, for a ban on foisting one's own notions on socialism off on others.

In our opinion this is a shamefaced alibing defense of "Eurocommunism." It is not only a confused term, its contents are also incorrect and contradict the scientific doctrine on socialism.

Already by the term itself the advocates of "Eurocommunism" stress that they want to follow up the tradition which, according to them, the countries of real socialism are lacking: the tradition of bourgeois democratism. We have here before us an idealization of the historic diagram taken over from the bourgeois professors of political sociology, who had never taken note of the phase of imperialism, and even less note of the era initiated by October. Moreover, this gross non-historism is also linked with the geopolitical prejudice of Eurocentrism, which does not skimp on expressions of contempt, addressed to all those who do not bow to the idols of Europeans, idols set up in the past by the ideologists of bourgeois revolutions in order to open scope for the expansion of capital and for making private interests untouchable; undoubtedly this meant a tremendous step forward from feudal obsolescence to a "free" capitalist society. But should the terminology of the ideologists of these revolutions also determine the contents of the present progressive opinions?

THE ADOPTION OF THIS TERMINOLOGY, AND EVEN ANY KIND OF FLIRTING WITH IT, HOWEVER CAMOUFLAGED IT MAY BE, IS NOT WORTHY OF COMMUNISTS AND SIGNIFIES A GROSS AND UNFORGIVABLE DISREGARD FOR THE EPOCHAL DEVELOPMENT THE SOVIET PEOPLE HAVE UNDERGONE, FOR THE DEVELOPMENT ALREADY PURSUED FOR DECADES TOGETHER WITH THE SOVIET PEOPLE BY THE PEOPLE OF OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, THE DEVELOPMENT THAT SET IN MOTION IN ALL CONTINENTS THE MASSES OF PEOPLES WHO HAD DECIDED TO PUT AN END TO IMPERIALISM. It is intentional disregard of the results of this historic process of transition from the system of exploitation and mass oppression to man's true freedom. Naturally, in all its greatness this development is painful, too; it has left various traces. This cannot be overlooked, but it is even less possible to overlook the enormous successes of this revolutionary process, and particularly the changes achieved in the new relations among the people and in man's position; the basic changes that have occurred as a result of the liquidation of exploitation classes and of the inequality of national rights.

FROM WHATEVER SIDE WE STUDY "EUROCOMMUNISM," WE REPEATEDLY COME TO THE CONCLUSION THAT IT IS NEGATIVIST, THAT IT CONTAINS NOTHING CREATIVE, THAT IT CONCENTRATES ON MERELY ACCUSING THE USSR AND OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY OF BEING "OBSOLETE." IT IS AIDING THE ASCENSION AND RALLYING OF VARIOUS REACTIONARY FORCES FOR NEW CRUSADES AGAINST THE USSR, CRUSADES WHICH--AS IS KNOWN--HAVE A LONG HISTORY THAT BEGINS WITH THE ATTACKS ON MARX' AND ENGELS' COMMUNIST MANIFESTO.

Despite all its criticism of real socialism, "Eurocommunism" is supposed to enrich our movement. We can hear this voiced in certain places. Wherein does it enrich us, we ask? Perhaps it is really in the claim about the independent position of individual parties? In the claim that everybody must choose his road to socialism? Insofar as such a postulate is absolutized, it is nothing but a well-known and very old, truly moss-ancient, thesis of revisionism. Insofar as it is emphasized in connection with the aspect of international responsibility, it is saying nothing new. Or did, and do, the communist parties of the socialist countries not take into consideration the conditions in which they operated and are operating? HOWEVER, WE EMPHASIZE: ALL SOVEREIGNTY NOTWITHSTANDING, THE INTERESTS OF THE ENTIRE MOVEMENT MUST BE RESPECTED AND IT IS NECESSARY TO ACTIVELY STRIVE FOR ITS FAVORABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TO GRANT SELFLESS AND SOLIDARISTIC ASSISTANCE TO THOSE WHO NEED HELP.

In fact, the international conditions in which it operates cannot be a matter of indifference for any party. Concern for oneself, proclaimed as a basic principle, is hypocrisy. After all, the "Eurocommunists" themselves make no special secret, for instance, of their interest in Czechoslovakia, an interest concealing more than the process of acquiring knowledge. It contains the conspicuous endeavor to influence the situation in our country according to their ideas. [paragraph continues]

For we in particular, as an industrially developed country with a tradition of bourgeois democracy, a country that used to belong to the zone of "European civilization" so greatly lauded by them, should be less "Leninist", according to them, and more "European."

The "Eurocommunists" are also not enriching Marxism in any respect within the question of joining democracy with socialism, their special theme. ONLY SOCIALISM INSURES A HIGHER TYPE OF DEMOCRACY. AND THE MORE DEVELOPED SOCIALISM IS, THE MORE MATURE ITS POLITICAL SYSTEM BECOMES, THE DEEPER ITS SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY. Historically speaking, the so-called pluralist democracy belongs to the past, if only because it makes it impossible to raise the working people to real power, which is unthinkable except under conditions of unity and cohesion. In our country the development of democracy is indissolubly linked to the existence of a political system of which the National Front is the form. This insures in the best possible way the unification of the varied and most extensive and rich interests of our people. As has already been stressed, this unity is one of the greatest achievements of our revolution and socialist construction.

For all these reasons--but primarily because of its anti-Sovietism and its attacks against the countries of real socialism--"Eurocommunism" is alien to us and absolutely unacceptable.

"EUROCOMMUNISM" IS NOT AN ATTEMPT TO RAISE THE WORKERS MOVEMENT IN THE COUNTRIES OF DEVELOPED CAPITALISM TO A HIGHER LEVEL, CORRESPONDING TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE TIME, AS IT WOULD PRESENT ITSELF; ITS FUNCTION IS TO WEAKEN THIS MOVEMENT AND TO DRIVE IT INTO THE ARMS OF THE BOURGEOISIE. IT IS SUITABLE WHEREVER SOCIAL-DEMOCRATISM IS INCAPABLE OF COPING WITH ITS TASKS. AND FINALLY, IT IS BEING UTILIZED FOR ENDEAVORS TO DRIVE THIS MOVEMENT INTO ENMITY TOWARD THE COMMUNIST PARTIES OF SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. Moreover--and this also concerns us--anticommunism quite obviously wants to incite the opposition elements in the socialist countries with the aid of "Eurocommunism" and to put these elements up to an adventure, like the one we experienced 10 years ago. The fraternization between certain "Eurocommunists" and our dissidents, with the has-beens of the "Prague Spring," with oppositionists and renegades heckling our country from the anticommunist centers and bourgeois communications media, is a sufficient warning sign.

The Common Battle Against Imperialism Intensifies the Unity of the Revolutionary Forces

In expressing this stand on "Eurocommunism" we are aware of the gravity of the battle for unity in our movement, and also of the fact that this unity is not a nonhistorical abstract, but the result of the concrete efforts of forces which can differ, and logically do differ, in a number of opinions and stands on various questions. Of course, a patient overcoming of the differing positions is possible only on the basis of a principled exchange of opinions. Such an approach displeases certain people. They believe that they have the right not only to criticize, but even to slander others; but they also believe that none of those to whom they address their attacks have the right to criticize them, or to defend themselves against these attacks.

In the battle for the unity of our movement, our party proceeds from the conclusions of the international conferences of communist and workers parties. At the Moscow International Conference of Workers and Communist Parties in 1969 it was said: "The controversial problems can and must be correctly settled on the basis of the consolidation of all forms of cooperation between the communist parties, through the expansion of contacts among the parties, through the study of mutual experience, through comradely discussions and consultations on the basis of the action unity in the international forum."

But of course, the prerequisite is that the businesslike contacts and negotiations are not torpedoed, but carried out. On no account should disagreement about a particular question go so far as to obstruct the communists' united actions in the common battle against imperialism. On the contrary--the common battle against imperialism should help overcome disagreements.

THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE BERLIN CONFERENCE OF COMMUNIST AND WORKERS PARTIES OF EUROPE, WHERE THE COMMON TASKS IN THE BATTLE FOR PEACE, SECURITY AND SOCIAL PROGRESS WERE FORMULATED, ALSO COMMIT US TO MAINTAIN SUCH A RESPONSIBLE AND INTERNATIONALIST POSITION. IN THIS COMMON BATTLE THE UNITY OF THE ENTIRE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT IS DEEPENED, ITS AUTHORITY AND INFLUENCE ON THE WORKERS' CLASS AND THE WORKING PEOPLE IS INCREASED, AND THE SAFEGUARDING OF A LASTING PEACE AND THE VICTORY OF SOCIALISM IN OTHER COUNTRIES IS INCREASINGLY BECOMING REALISTIC.

The battle for peace is developing successfully because the unity of progressive and peace-loving forces is consolidating. Social progress and peace in the world are complementing each other. The process of international detente is establishing favorable conditions and prerequisites for further strengthening socialism, for the successful struggle of the workers' class and for the peoples' fight for liberation.

In the document adopted at the Berlin conference of European communist parties the participating parties stressed their resolve "to make use of the possibilities created as a result of detente for achieving substantial results, which would correspond both to the working people's class interests, and to the national interests of each nation and the interests of the progress of all mankind."

The revolutionary process in the world is taking place in a sharp, unappeasable struggle against the forces of world imperialism. The question of internationalism is also directly related to this battle because today it unites the three most powerful forces of contemporary developments--the world socialist system, the international workers' class and the national liberation movement. THE SUCCESSES OF THE CLASS BATTLE BETWEEN SOCIALISM AND CAPITALISM NOT ONLY DEPEND ON THE RESULTS THAT ARE BEING ACHIEVED IN THE COUNTRIES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY, BUT ALSO ON THE RESULTS OF THE WORKERS' MOVEMENT AND THE NATIONAL LIBERATION STRUGGLE, ON THE WAY HARMONY IS ACHIEVED IN THEIR COMMON ANTI-IMPERIALIST BATTLE. From this viewpoint our propaganda must react very sensitively and promptly to all our enemies' endeavors to set these individual forces against each other. We have already mentioned the attempts at setting the workers' movement against real socialism.

Maoism--The Enemy of Socialism and Progress

One should also see the danger that arises from endeavors to incapacitate the upsurge of the progressive and revolutionary forces of the developing countries, the attempts at isolating them from the other streams of the revolutionary movement, and particularly from the countries of real socialism. As testified to by the events in the Middle East, in the African Horn, in Asia and Latin America, the imperialists are today devoting extraordinary attention to this.

Here, too, both imperialism and its propaganda make use of various trends and deformations that are being born inside the anti-imperialist front, or that are being introduced into it.

This applies above all to the endeavor to place the developing countries outside the stream of the anti-imperialist battle, where they belong through the logic of their origin and their objectives, and to do this under the pretext of strengthening their neutrality and enhancing their independent role. The movement of the nonalined holds a significant place in the present world exactly because it is contributing to the anti-imperialist battle. [paragraph continues]

That is why the United States and other countries of developed capitalism are striving to weaken this movement, or to deform its program, so as to be able to split its forces and continue the policy of neocolonialism, the exploitation of the developing countries and the ravaging of their raw material riches, and of their crude oil in particular.

We must be all the more concerned if these countries are being dragged into anti-Sovietism--and this is being done under the false slogan of "battle against the superpowers," a battle in which, quite intentionally, no difference is made between the position of the Soviet Union--which is the vanguard of all progress and the protection of all anti-imperialist forces--and the position of the United States, which stands at the head of the imperialist world.

The so-called "fight against hegemonism" is being particularly fomented by those in Peking. The Maoists, who continue to present themselves to the outside as great revolutionaries, are in reality maintaining what is an outright reactionary position. THE RESULTS OF THE 11TH CCP CONGRESS MERELY CONFIRM THAT MAO TSE-TUNG'S DEATH DID NOT MEAN THE EXTINCTION OF MAOISM AS AN IDEOLOGY HOSTILE TO MARIXSM-LENINISM. The new CCP leadership, and mainly Teng's group, is carrying out certain corrections; however, it is becoming obvious that this is being done only to eliminate all that is discrediting China. The CCP leadership continues to pursue the line of the country's militarization, the line of great-power chauvinism which is reflected in a strengthening anti-Sovietism. By confirming its loyalty to the "three worlds" theory, the Chinese leadership has again proclaimed its resolve to continue fighting against the unity of socialist countries. IN COLLABORATION WITH IMPERIALISM THE CHINESE LEADERSHIP SAW, AND SEES TODAY, THE MOST SUITABLE PATH TOWARD CREATING A SPECIAL POSITION FOR CHINA IN THE WORLD, A POSITION CHARACTERIZED BY GREAT-POWER CHAUVINISM. THUS IT IS NOT A MATTER OF SOME "DE-MAOIZATION" IN THE PRC, AS CERTAIN PEOPLE IN THE WEST ARE TRYING TO CLAIM, BUT MERELY A MATTER OF ELIMINATING CERTAIN EXTREMES AND PRIMITIVISMS.

Our Relation Toward Social Democracy

In the battle to bring into being the revolutionary appeal of the manifesto of the communist party--"Proletarians of all Countries, Unite!"--and in the great historical endeavor to shape a broad anti-imperialist front and to achieve the further victory of the ideas of socialism, it is impossible to ignore the role played by the social democratic movement in the political life of the capitalist states. In the last few years an obvious activation of the representatives of social democratism has been taking place. This is reflected in the role played by certain social democratic parties and their representatives in the governments and official institutions of many developed capitalist countries, as well as in the activities of the socialist international.

The question of the communist parties' cooperation with the social democrats is a most important and topical one. This was confirmed by the conclusions of the 25th CPSU Congress and other fraternal parties' congresses. The historical prerequisites, the framework and certain conditions of this cooperation have already been mentioned. This cooperation became possible only after the communist parties had acquired an influence that can no longer be ignored--or rather an influence, which would cause difficulties to their adversaries to ignore.

For this reason, for instance, even a party like the Labour Party today receives certain delegations of the communist parties of socialist countries, including the CPSU, and despite the attacks of conservative and various anti-Soviet elements, is most interested in these contacts.

However, it rejects with the utmost contempt (and recently it has again rejected it) the hand offered by the Communist Party of Great Britain, which the Labor Party does not regard as a possible partner in dealing with any question whatever, even though this latter party's program is considered by certain people--despite the objections of the party's leading officials--as being among the "Eurocommunist" ones.

The history of relations between communism and social democratism is certainly not without problems. Alongside the principled critical attitude toward the opportunism and revisionism of the rightwing leaders of social democrats, our movement never disregarded the usefulness of unity and cooperation in the mass member base and in the concrete battle against capital.

IT WAS V.I. LENIN WHO CAME OUT WITH THE SUGGESTION OF CREATING THE ACTION UNITY OF THE WORKERS' ORGANIZATIONS OF ALL DIRECTIONS, WHICH ALSO ENVISAGED THE COOPERATION OF COMMUNISTS AND SOCIAL DEMOCRATS. Under Lenin's leadership the Comintern began to implement the tactics of the united workers front, which was worked out further--under the new conditions of the battle against fascism--by the Seventh Comintern Congress, which simultaneously indicated the new roads and means for bringing this line about. The action unity of communists and social democrats became one of the significant conditions of the people's front victory in Spain and in France in the second half of the 1930's and of the success of the people's democratic revolutions and democratic changes in certain West European countries after World War II. The communists also propagated the possibility of cooperating with the social democrats in the 1950's, when the rightwing leaders of social democrats dragged almost the entire social democracy into the "cold war." Likewise, the 20th CPSU Congress and the conferences of the representatives of communist and workers' parties, starting with the Moscow conference in 1957, appealed to the social democratic parties for action unity.

In the 1970's contacts of the communist parties with the social democratic parties are expanding; on the one hand, this cooperation contributes in an increasingly concrete manner to consolidating world peace and national independence, and on the other hand it weakens the anticommunist positions in the social democratic movement and contributes--although we do not have any illusions in this respect--to the dissemination of the truth about real socialism. There remains, however, a number of serious obstacles on the road to an actual action unity of communists and social democrats. Reformist anticommunism, that is, a combination of reformism with the ideology and policy of imperialism, is the most important of all these obstacles. IT IS PRECISELY SOCIAL REFORMISM THAT IN THE CONCEPT OF CONTEMPORARY ANTICOMMUNISM IS ASSIGNED THE ROLE OF NEUTRALIZING AND GRADUALLY LIQUIDATING THE MARXIST-LENINIST INFLUENCE ON THE WORKERS' CLASS OF THE CAPITALIST COUNTRIES.

The idea of a "democratic socialism" that is the basis of social-democratism was one of the theoretical starting points of the destructive activity of the right wing in the critical years 1968-69. Today the renegades and apostates of the communist movement are trying to "resurrect" this idea in the ranks of the Czechoslovak political emigration. They are finding support mainly among the rightwing elements of the socialist parties, the secretary general of the Italian Socialist Party, Craxi, for example. Although the existence of his own party presents enough troubles for him, he also takes care of a part of the "dissidents" with the help of which the anticommunist centers organize ideological diversion oriented against the socialist countries. It is obviously no accident that Jiri Pelikan attended the recent congress of the Italian Socialist Party and enjoyed great favor among the ultra-rightwing elements.

Currently the criticism of the reformist tendencies to increase the new quality of life" and of the concept to build a "socialist Europe" which is an attempt of the social democratic ideologists to limit the role of real socialism, is becoming particularly topical. [paragraph continues]

EVEN TODAY LIFE CONFIRMS THE FACT THAT "THERE CAN BE NO QUESTION OF IDEOLOGICAL PROXIMITY BETWEEN SCIENTIFIC COMMUNISM AND SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC REFORMISM" (L.I. Brezhnev).

Revisionism--the Trojan Horse of the Bourgeoisie

The present again confirms that the realization of the historic mission of the workers' class is at all stages of its struggle inseparably linked with the creative development of Marxism and with the principled battle against various expressions of bourgeois and petit bourgeois ideology and against opportunism and revisionism in particular. EVERY RETREAT FROM MARXISM-LENINISM, NEGLECT AND WEAKENING OF THE CREATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF MARXISM-LENINISM AND EVERY DISREGARD FOR THE NECESSITY TO PRINCIPALLY DEFEND THIS THEORY IS EXPLOITED BY OUR CLASS ENEMY IN ORDER TO DISRUPT THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE POLICY OF THE PARTY OF SOCIALISM AND THE ENTIRE SOCIAL SYSTEM.

More than once life has taught us this lesson and our experience from the critical development in the party and society following the 13th congress also illustrates this fact. From the significance of Marxism-Leninism for the battle of the workers' class for social liberation and for the construction of a new society it follows logically that this teaching is the permanent subject of the attacks of the bourgeoisie and its helpers. More than once V.I. Lenin noted that the more the influence and the authority of the Marxist thoughts grow and the more it captures the minds of the working people, the more the bourgeoisie will be forced to depend on revisionism. V.I. Lenin taught that "the dialects of history is such that the victory of the Marxist theory forces its enemies to disguise themselves as Marxists. Internally rotten liberalism tries to come to life in the form of socialist opportunism."

Therefore the battle against opportunism and revisionism is not a matter of sporadic campaigns for us but is a firm component of the principle line of our political-ideological activity.

REVISIONISM, AS AN ANTI-MARXIST ORIENTATION INSIDE THE WORKERS' AND COMMUNIST MOVEMENT, OPERATING UNDER A FALSE BANNER AND WAGING A BATTLE AGAINST SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM WHILE USING THE SLOGANS OF MARXISM, CONSTITUTES AND HAS ALWAYS CONSTITUTED IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS' MOVEMENT A BOURGEOIS AGENCY; IT HAS PLAYED THE ROLE OF A TROJAN HORSE. Our experience also confirms that it is impossible to be victorious in the socialist revolution, to establish the rule of the workers' class and to successfully build the socialist society without waging a consistent and principled battle against anticommunism and all its helpers, among which revisionism is the most significant.

Although the essence of revisionism does not change, it is modified at each historical stage of the battle for socialism, it chooses new methods and forms of combat. It exploits new historical problems, raises its head and is regenerated, particularly where positive solutions and a creative approach are lacking.

Revisionism's extraordinary ability to be regenerated and to assume new forms, to disguise itself and make use of demagogy and backward states of mind and trends, is reflected very clearly in its entire development.

As a consequence of the changes that have occurred in the world revolutionary process since World War II, during which time the socialist community was formed and the anti-imperialist front, led by the USSR, has been growing, the attention of revisionism has been concentrating above all on weakening the Soviet Union's growing international role and on disrupting the unity of the world socialist system and the international communist and workers' movement. This among other things, found its expression at the end of the 1950's and at the beginning of the 1960's in the theory of "national communism," and in the following period in the theory of the "specific models of socialism," which was also adopted by Czechoslovak revisionists, and which has found its current expression in "Eurocommunism." [paragraph continues]

THE REVISIONIST CONCEPTS REFERRED TO CLEARLY SHOW THAT REVISIONISM IN THE CURRENT CONDITIONS SERVES AS THE MAIN INSTRUMENT OF ANTICOMMUNIST BOURGEOIS ACTIVITY AGAINST THE WORKERS' MOVEMENT, THE COMMUNIST PARTIES AND THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. Precisely because it is active in the workers' and communist movement, it afflicts the most sensitive organism of revolutionary forces. Not by coincidence is the Soviet Union, the main and leading force of the socialist community and of world revolutionary progress in general, in the center of its attention. In actions against the socialist countries, revisionism remains the key pillar of anticommunism, particularly because of its anti-Soviet nature. THEREFORE THE STRUGGLE AGAINST REVISIONISM IS THE KEY ELEMENT OF THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' STRUGGLE AGAINST ANTICOMMUNIST IDEOLOGY, AND IN A CERTAIN SENSE AGAINST ANTICOMMUNISM IN GENERAL.

IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA REVISIONISM HAS FAILED COMPLETELY. IN THE PROCESS OF THE COUNTER-REVOLUTION IT REVEALED ITSELF TO BE A DESTRUCTIVE, SUBVERSIVE FORCE SERVING THE ENEMIES OF SOCIALISM. This is a thorn in the side of anticommunism which would like to form a new opposition in our country and revive the ideological and political platform of the rightist and antisocialist forces of the 1968-69 period. The attempt to organize such "movement" in connection with the so-called Charter 77 showed that these efforts are hopeless. Even their inspirers in the West--among them the ill-famed Pavel Tigrid--had to admit it without much pleasure.

THE EXPERIENCE ACQUIRED IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST REVISIONISM CONFIRMS THAT THE MAIN WEAPON TO PARALYZE IT IS THE PARTY'S IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL PRINCIPLEDNESS AND A SUCCESSFUL SOLUTION OF THE TASKS OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT. OUR PARTY'S ACTIVITY AFTER APRIL 1969 IS EVIDENCE OF THIS. PRECISELY BECAUSE OF THIS, THE PERIOD WHICH WE COVERED SINCE OVERCOMING THE PROFOUND PARTY AND SOCIAL CRISIS AT THE END OF THE 1960'S IS ONE OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL PERIODS IN THE HISTORY OF BUILDING SOCIALISM IN OUR COUNTRY. WE HAVE ACHIEVED IMPORTANT SUCCESSES IN ALL WALKS OF LIFE. THE BASIS FOR THIS WAS NOTHING OTHER AND NOTHING LESS THAN A RETURN TO THE SCIENTIFIC TEACHING ON THE REVOLUTIONARY TRANSFORMATION OF THE WORLD, AND A CONSISTENT AND CREATIVE APPLICATION OF MARXISM-LENINISM.

In this manner the struggle for Leninism as an internationally valid theory and method of revolutionary practice and as a uniform and composite theoretical basis of the international communist and workers' movement in the present epoch, was successfully concluded in our conditions.

A few days ago, at the [CPCZ] Central Committee session, we drew the balance sheet of the results of the work carried out since the 15th CPCZ Congress. WITH JUSTIFIED PRIDE WE WERE ABLE TO STATE THAT THE SUCCESSES ACHIEVED ARE THE EVIDENCE THAT THE CPCZ IS FAITHFUL TO THE MARXIST-LENINIST TEACHING AND THAT IT CONSISTENTLY ADHERES TO IT. WE CAN THEREFORE SUCCESSFULLY LEAD OUR PEOPLE AND OUR NATIONS ALONG THE ROAD OF BUILDING AN ADVANCED SOCIALIST SOCIETY. WE ARE THEREFORE FACING BRIGHT PROSPECTS. THE DREAMS OF THE PIONEERS OF SOCIALISM, AS WELL AS THE SCIENTIFIC PLAN FOR A NEW, SOCIALLY JUST SOCIETY CREATED BY KARL MARX, IS BEING SUCCESSFULLY REALIZED IN OUR DAY, IN THE LENINIST EPOCH.

LOVETINSKI APPOINTED NEW AMBASSADOR TO USSR

LD2902247 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, has appointed Cestmir Lovetinsky as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Czechoslovakia to the Soviet Union. At the same time he has recalled Jan Havelka from this post, who is entrusted with other tasks.

HONECKER RECEIVES POLISH, BULGARIAN OFFICIALS

LD281400Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1211 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--On Friday Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Stanislaw Gucwa, chairman of the ZSL and marshal of the Polish Sejm, and Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian State Council. Both officials are in the GDR on the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the Democratic Peasants' Party of Germany [DBD].

Topics at the friendly meeting were questions of socialist building in the fraternal countries and of the worlwide struggle for peace and security. Erich Honecker paid tribute to the important speech made by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the 18th Komsomol Congress and the proposals it contained for the continuation of detente and disarmament. They are of the greatest importance for the struggle for peace waged by the peoples and have the GDR's full support.

The meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, was attended by Ernst Goldenbaum, member of the DBD and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF GUYANESE PRIME MINISTER

Received by Honecker

LD282149Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1711 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--On Friday, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received for a friendly talk in the house of the SED Central Committee Forbes Burnham, leader of the National People's Congress and prime minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, who is paying an official visit to the GDR.

In the course of the meeting the two statesmen noted with satisfaction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and Guyana have continuously developed to the benefit of both states and peoples. They are simultaneously a contribution to the consolidation of peace and the anti-imperialist alliance. They both stated that favorable conditions exist for the extension and deepening of the political, economic and social cooperation of the two countries.

Erich Honecker informed the guest about the results of the socialist revolution in the GDR and its prospects and about the great achievements of the working people of the GDR in the implementation of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress.

Forbes Burnham described the results achieved and the main tasks still to be solved in the political and economic development of Guyana for the establishment of socialism.

In its foreign policy, stressed Erich Honecker, the GDR always tries to contribute to the preservation and consolidation of peace, security and international detente. It is urgently necessary to complement political with military detente, to end the arms race, to achieve disarmament and, above all, to ban the neutron weapon planned by the United States. Erich Honecker praised Leonid Brezhnev's proposed program of concrete steps toward arms limitation as a new and important peace initiative by the Soviet Union and an inestimable service to the interests of all peoples.

The partners in the talk noted with satisfaction that in important fundamental international questions the GDR and Guyana occupy the same or approximate positions which determine their foreign policy. Erich Honecker expressed the GDR's appreciation of Guyana's constructive anti-imperialist foreign policy, in particular in the movement of the nonalined countries.

Willi Stoph, member of the politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Heinz Langer, GDR ambassador in Guyana, also took part in the talks. The Cooperative Republic of Guyana was represented by Minister Desmond Hoyte and Ambassador Elvin Nodavid.

Holds Talks With Stoph

LD281822Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1510 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--On Friday in Berlin official talks took place between Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Forbes Burnham, prime minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana. During the detailed exchange of information and experience, questions concerning the further development and deepening of relations between the GDR and Guyana were discussed. The partners in the talks agreed that favorable conditions exist for this.

Stoph explained the GDR's domestic, economic and social policies following the Ninth SED Congress and gave information on the GDR's attitude toward important international questions.

Burnham gave information on Guyana's political and economic development and on the contribution his country is making in the foreign policy field to further consolidate world peace and to strengthen the anti-imperialist struggle.

Considerable time was devoted to the exchange of opinions on current international questions, with attention mainly focusing on the securing of peace, the continuation of detente and the struggle for disarmament and international security. Both sides noted with satisfaction that the GDR and Guyana are of the same or similar opinions with regard to the basic questions. The meeting was held in a friendly and trustful atmosphere characterized by mutual understanding.

Stoph Gives Dinner

LD282304Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1908 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, gave a dinner on Friday evening in honor of Forbes Burnham, prime minister of Guyana and party leader. The guests included: Alfred Neumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Werner Jarowinskiy, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; and Prof Dr Heinrich Homann, deputy chairman of the Council of State. Deputy Prime Ministers Manfred Flegel, Hans-Joachim Heusinger, Wolfgang Rauchfuss, Rudolph Schulze, Dr Gerhard Weiss and other members of the Council of Ministers were also present.

Willi Stoph and Forbes Burnham proposed toasts in which they paid tribute to the development of mutual relations and expressed agreement on fundamental international questions. Willi Stoph stressed that the GDR regards work for the guaranteeing of a lasting peace to be of prime importance.

He emphasized: "We welcome and support the proposal submitted several days ago by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which envisages concrete steps toward arms limitation. This, too, reflects the deeply humanistic nature of the socialist social system and the indisoluble connection between socialism and peace." Above all, decisive steps need to be directed toward nuclear disarmament and the banning of the development and production of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction such as the neutron bomb. The GDR, Willi Stoph said, attaches great significance to the forthcoming UN special session on disarmament questions. Referring to the international stance of the GDR, he stated that the GDR supports the peoples and states of Lain America and the Caribbean in their striving for liberation from political and economic tutelage and for the unrestricted exercising of their sovereign rights.

In his toast, Forbes Burnham stressed that two of the most important problems facing the world today are disarmament and the struggle against the capitalist world economic crisis. He underlined that detente and world peace meet with great international interest. The nonalined movement, to which Guyana belongs, also recognizes that the interests of its member states are only served by conditions of peace and stability in the world. Guyana, the prime minister said, has "consistently worked in the movement of the nonalined states to put a stop to the arms race, to indicate to the states the value of dialog and to create an international atmosphere that promotes the solution of problems and the settlement of differences of opinion between states by peaceful means." Referring to the bilateral relations with the GDR, Forbes Burnham stated that signs are positive and favorable for increasingly close and successful cooperation. He expressed confidence that the existing bonds of friendship between the peoples of the two countries will be strengthened by his visit.

HONECKER, OTHERS ATTEND BERLIN MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

LD011036Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0817 GMT 1 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Right now the demonstration of the Berlin workers to mark May Day is taking place in the GDR capital. It was inaugurated in the festively decorated Karl Marx Allee by the ninth stroke of the city hall tower clock. Berliners cordially welcomed Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and other members of the party and state leadership who took their places on the main platform.

Again and again the party of the working class, its Central Committee and its general secretary were cheered. But the greetings of the capital's citizens, who are in a festive mood, were also directed at the foreign guests attending the May Day celebrations in Berlin. The rally will be addressed by Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee.

HAGER NOTES TOPICALITY OF MARX' TEACHINGS

LD282004Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1535 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Leipzig--Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, made a speech on Friday at the Leipzig Karl Marx University on "The Topicality of the Teachings of Karl Marx" to mark the 160th anniversary of his birth. He said: The fundamental problems facing mankind today are only answered by Marxism-Leninism, by real socialism and the communist and workers movement in the spirit of social progress and in the interests of the working class and all other working people.

The main problem that must be solved in today's world is to secure lasting peace. Influential circles in the imperialist countries want to prevent the extension of detente to the military sphere and to achieve military superiority over socialism. Under pressure of worldwide protest, President Carter announced on 7 April that the production and introduction of the neutron weapon has been postponed indefinitely. However, the military-technical conditions for the use of the neutron weapon--the modernization of the Lance missile and an artillery weapon--are to be created. The neutron weapon is an offensive nuclear weapon which increases the danger of the outbreak of a thermonuclear war. It represents an imperialist challenge to all the forces of peace and social progress; it affects the vital interests of mankind.

The unscrupulous campaign of slander and sabotage conducted by Maoism is aimed at achieving the same thing and basically uses the same methods. The Peking leaders are not only stepping up militarization action in their own country, but are also trying to thrust the peoples and states of the world into a new world war against the USSR and real socialism. The rightist tendencies in some imperialist countries are alarming, in particular the revival of neofascism. These phenomena are undoubtedly an attempt by reactionary circles to counter the growing influence of the communist parties and other democratic forces and progress in the process of detente. In the FRG in particular neofascism is a means of infecting youth with the poison of fascism in order to misuse it for an anticommunist campaign.

We regard the policy of peaceful coexistence as the only sensible alternative to the strategy of atomic conflict and the Helsinki final act as a solid and long-term basis for security and cooperation in Europe. This is also our guiding principle in the GDR's relations with the FRG, which are very important for detente and the preservation of peace in Europe.

The further normalization of relations is possible providing the FRG observes the spirit and the letter of internationally valid treaties, such as, for example, the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin.

The more we speed up and deepen socialist change in all spheres of society, the clearer it becomes that socialist society is not in a static state but in a state of continuous change and development. This means that it must be understood as a living, creative, dynamic process. It is this dynamic nature of the progress of our society that causes every task solved to produce, at the same time, new problems. The development does not run smoothly and harmoniously. Again and again there are difficulties and obstacles that must be overcome. Development involves dialectical contradictions which have to be solved. Only by shaping socialism under continuous consideration of the real internal and external conditions in accordance with the scientific facts of the teachings of Karl Marx is it possible to actually achieve the ideals and aims of the working class step by step or, to put it another way, to bring reality ever closer to the realistic ideal concepts. It is this path that we are following with the implementation of the SED program.

All attempts to pronounce the Marxist analysis of capitalism obsolete by pointing to changes in capitalism are doomed to failure. The degree to which the contradictions in the capitalist world system have come to a head in many respects fits the Marxist analysis even better than a 100 years ago, when precapitalist forms of production still played a much greater role in these countries. The attacks by the most powerful capitalists on the economic interests and the political rights of the working people, and the crisis and its effects have not been able to break the fighting spirit of the working class. On the contrary, in recent years the number and the extent of the strike struggles have grown. The pay struggle is bound up ever closer with the struggle to guarantee work places and for social and political rights.

In view of the growing authority of the communist parties and their growing mass influence and the increasing attraction of real socialism, the imperialists are doing all they can to prevent the cooperation of the revolutionary mainstreams of our time, to sever the workers' movement in the capitalist countries from its strongest ally--real socialism--and to weaken where possible the communist world movement itself through all possible maneuvers and machinations.

Marx regarded the achievement of the national independence of the colonially suppressed peoples to be an urgent task. At the same time he stressed that political independence still does not mean social liberation. The independence and sovereignty attained becomes the expression of emancipation and contributes to social progress only when it is given a stable foundation through radical socioeconomic changes, through far-reaching agricultural reform and through the development of modern productive forces. At present social practice in the countries liberated from colonialism daily confirms these statements. No matter how complicated the relationship between the national and the international in the present world revolutionary process may be, we are deeply convinced that only the teachings of Karl Marx and their further development in Marxism-Leninism provide the theoretical and methodological basis for the solution of these problems.

Socialist society is an indivisible unity of the national and the international, whereby the general laws and the decisive characteristic features of socialism are of a universal nature.

SED SENDS CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF AUSTRIAN COMMUNIST

LD281230Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1106 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The SED Central Committee has sent a telegram of condolences to the Austrian Communist Party Central Committee on the death of Friedl Fuernberg. The message, which was signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, pays tribute to the deceased as a fearless and proven fighter for the interests of the Austrian working class and the strengthening of the international communist movement.

It continues: "Always dedicated to the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, Comrade Friedl Fuernberg gave his whole strength, in spite of persecution, incarceration and fascist terror, for the cause of peace, democracy and social progress. His great services in the struggle against German fascism and for the rebirth of a free, independent and neutral Austria will never be forgotten."

BRIEFS

YEMENIS RECEIVE GDR AMBASSADOR--Aden--'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Unified Political Organization, the National Front of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; and Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali; deputy secretary general of the Unified Political Organization, the National Front, and chairman of the Presidential Council of the PDRY, received the GDR ambassador, Guenther Scharfenberg, for farewell visits in Aden on Tuesday. The Yemeni politicians expressed their high evaluation of the comprehensive and manifold relations between their two countries. They asked that cordial greetings be conveyed to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1319 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD]

BUDAPEST REPORTS CARTER'S REMARKS ON MIDEAST

LD302022Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 30 Apr 78 LD

[Text] U.S. President Carter stated that, in his opinion, the establishment of an independent Palestinian state is not necessary. In his interview given to the New York TIMES [as heard] Carter stated that he never entertained the idea of an independent Palestinian state and does not want to change his stance. In his opinion the Israeli proposal for granting the Palestinians self-determination in the currently Israeli occupied West Bank could be the basis for a lasting settlement. The Egyptian foreign minister has already requested an explanation from the U.S. ambassador in Cairo. The Cairo paper AL-AHRAM has called Carter's statements about the Palestinians surprising.

KADAR, BISZKU VISIT BUDAPEST DISTRICT, VIEW MAY DAY PLANS

LD291634Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 29 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, is visiting Angyalfold, Budapest No 13 district. He is accompanied by Bela Biszku, member of the Politburo, and Lajos Mehes, first secretary of the Budapest party committee. The visit to this workers district of great traditions is taking place in connection with the coming May Day. The visitors are being shown the preparations for the celebration.

HUSZAR DECORATES NADUDVAR PRODUCERS' COOPERATIVE

LD292202Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 29 Apr 78 LD

[Summary] The Nadudvar "Red Star" producers' cooperative has been awarded the Central Committee's jubilee flag for its outstanding results last year. "The decoration was presented by Istvan Huszar, member of the Politburo and deputy premier. He expressed appreciation that the Nadudvar workers, while raising their own production, also assisted in the development of other producers' cooperatives."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MAROTHY'S VISIT TO USSR

Attends Komsomol Final Session

LD282250Y Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 18 Apr 78 LD

[Summary] Today was the closing day of the Komsomol congress. The festive closing session of the congress was attended by party and state leaders, together with members of the foreign delegations, including Laszlo Marothy, first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee. "This afternoon, the Hungarian delegation paid a visit to the Moscow Vladimir Ilich Electro Mechanical Factory." "After the inspection of the factory, a Soviet-Hungarian youth mass friendship rally was held in the enterprise's hall of culture. The greetings from Hungarian young people were passed on by Laszlo Marothy."

Returns to Hungary

LD291650Y Budapest MTI in English 1054 GMT 29 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 29 (MTI)--Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Young Communist League, who attended the 18th Congress of the Federal Leninist Komsomol at the head of the delegation of the Young Communist League, returned from the Soviet Union on Friday evening.

ACZEL, POZSGAY RETURN FROM VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

LD301458Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 30 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Deputy Premier Gyorgy Aczel has arrived home from Moscow. With Imre Pozsgay, minister of culture, he attended the festive first performance of Bela Bartok's opera, Duke Bluebeard's Castle.

MTI CORRESPONDENT INTERVIEWS BIRO ON FRG TRADE TALKS

LD281814Y Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 28 (MTI)--Istvan Sandor, MTI's Bonn correspondent reports:

Dr Jozsef Biro, Hungarian foreign trade minister, who is currently on an official three-day visit in the Federal Republic of Germany, Thursday had talks with Otto Lambsdorff, West German minister of economics. He also paid a call to the Ministry of Agriculture, and met with leading representative of West German economic and business life.

Dr Jozsef Biro said in an interview with MTI's correspondent that one of the aims of his visit was preparation of the autumn session of the Hungarian-West German mixed economic commission. During the talks the parties examined the possibilities of improving trade balance between Hungary and the FRG, so that Hungarian exports should gradually near the volume of imports from West Germany. In 1976 some improvement was to be observed in this respect. Last year, however, imports preponderated.

The parties discussed in detail what conditions the West German partner can create for the reception of Hungarian goods.

The present international economic situation, the West European crisis and the protectionist measures inside the Common Market make the increasing of Hungarian exports difficult, and create insecurity in the trade relations in general. In spite of all these there are ways to proceed--even in the regard of products that belong to the scope of competence of the Common Market, like textile articles.

The negotiating partners the issue of the close and remote future of trade relations. [sentence as received] In the near future Hungarian and West German partners will sign an agreement on rolled products, and in the third quarter of 1978 the representatives of the two parties can already discuss increasing the quantities now fixed.

As to cooperation on third markets--some achievements have already been recorded on enterprisal level, mainly, but, as it has been indicated, there is yet ample to do on state level--in financial respects chiefly.

Dr Jozsef Biro said in conclusion that the West German trade partners spoke in recognition of the activity of the Hungarian enterprises.

SPRING DROUGHT OVER; CORN SOWING, OTHER WORK IN PROGRESS

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 22 Apr 78 p 5 WA

[Text] The rainy weather of the past few days has virtually eliminated throughout the country the spring drought which had been causing serious concern in some areas. The water balance of the soil has been reestablished, and conditions for agricultural work have improved.

In Bacs-Kiskun County, 1,500 power and work machines of the large farms have been in operation, chiefly planting corn and sunflower. Now that the sowing of sugar beets and hemp has been completed in Csongrad County, most tractors are being used to sow corn. When the rains came to Heves County, the seeds of all spring crops with the exception of corn had been sown. Spring barley and peas which were sown earliest have already emerged and look healthy. Pruning has been completed on 12,000 hectares of vineyard and spraying has begun. Corn sowing equipment has reappeared on the fields of Somogy County as have fertilizer spreaders and cultivators. Corn has been sown at the South Somogy State Farm and the Lenin TSZ. The inclement spring weather caused greatest aggravation and damage to horticulture. Similar weather a decade ago would have resulted in an all but total lack of early spring vegetables. This year such plants grown under foil tents alleviated the situation.

ROMANY DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS

LD291929 [Editorial Report LD] Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian at 1955 GMT on 28 April carries a 35-minute apparently live program presented by Janos Varga in which Minister of Agriculture Pal Romany answers questions sent in by viewers by telephone and letter. When questioned about the shortage of certain types of bread and the variance in quality, the minister assures viewers that efforts are being made to improve the quality of bread by subsidizing the mechanization of bakeries.

Regarding the issue of increasing average crop yields, Romany says that although both the average yield and quantity of crops has increased in recent years, their profitability has not always increased. He says that averages do not give a clear picture of production as they cover up the differences between regions and efforts must be made to increase the production of below average farms. "However, we are very glad that last year the wheat yield exceeded, for the first time, the average of 40 quintals per hectare, which is exactly double the average wheat yield per hectare in the United States."

Pal Romany notes that a long-standing problem is the supply of spare parts for farm machinery. Since the majority of the machines used are imported, mostly from socialist countries, the spare parts must also be imported, giving rise to frequent delays. Later in the program Romany notes that, according to statistical reports, the cattle population of the country again exceeds 2 million, an increase of 60,000 over the figure of a year ago.

Regarding changes in peasant life, the minister points out the great development that has taken place in the villages. He claims the peasants have reached the same degree of progress as other social classes. Questioned about the drop in the numbers of the peasant population, the minister says this is natural and notes that agriculture no longer means just tilling the soil by hand, but involves the work of chemists, engineers, technicians etc. He notes that earnings are rising, though there are differences between various parts of the country. "On an national average we can say that they have equalized. The average monthly income of producer cooperative members last year exceeded 3,000 forints, while the average wages of industrial workers is about 3,400 forints."

Questioned about the frequent complaints that the trading organizations cannot handle the large quantity of fruit and vegetables in the main season and so the farmers cannot sell all their produce, the minister says that close cooperation is needed, but, because of seasonal fluctuations, some waste cannot be completely eliminated. He says the same applies to the preserving industry: It has grown a great deal, but further development is required, especially to produce goods for export--some 80 to 85 percent of its output. The minister notes that the requirements of foreign markets change all the time and the magnitude of the task is shown by the fact that the annual apple crop amounts to 1 million tons. He says that the value of agricultural exports is about $1 billion, but this is offset by imports to a certain degree.

Asked about what increase is expected in exports of farm produce after the Hungarian-U.S. trade agreement, the minister says that "We do not know what the U.S. Senate will decide. We are already established on the U.S. market with ham, meat and other food industry products, but we have products which are hit by discriminatory customs duties and this puts us at a disadvantage. These products include cheese, which is now subject to a 35 percent customs duty. If we receive equal treatment, then it will be 10 percent. Then there is the case of dried vegetables, where the difference is the same. The general customs duty on deep-frozen foods is 20 and 10 percent. It is in these fields that we must get into a more advantageous position if we are to build up proper relations with our customers."

Looking to the future the minister said that the development of agriculture in the 1980's will depend on the training of specialists, the hard work of the farming population and proper technical development. Last year's good results are most encouraging and there is every reason for optimism.

CHIEF EDITOR NEMES WRITES ON MAY DAY SOLIDARITY

LD301133Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 30 Apr 78 LD

[Text] NEPSZABADSAG publishes on its front page a May Day assessment by its chief editor Dezso Nemes. One of the general characteristics of the day of labor all over the world this year is the resolute stand to render international peace and the process of detente irreversible. Side by side at the head of this struggle march the socialist countries, conducting a Leninist peace policy, and the organized forces of the international proletariat, together with all those who make the cause of safeguarding peace their own.

This year's holiday is generally characterized by solidarity with the peoples who are waging a struggle for freedom or the defense of their national independence and by solidarity with the working people of the capitalist countries who are struggling for democratic people's power. Dezso Nemes points out that all this is connected with a more effective cooperation of the various forces of the international workers movement.

A traditional feature of the labor celebrations is a loud and clear demonstration of friendship with the fraternal community of the socialist countries. This year's assessment of home affairs on the occasion of May Day has been made by the latest session of the party Central Committee. The fact that we have been able to cope with the unexpected difficulties of the past 3 years has been and is primarily due to the assertion in the country's life of the party's unity and its policy of alliance.

NEPSZABADSAG COMMENTS ON BREZHNEV'S DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

LD271136Y Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Press review: NEPSZABADSAG on Leonid Brezhnev's proposals]

[Text] Budapest, April 27, (MTI)--The central daily of the HSWP, NEPSZABADSAG, comments in its Thursday editorial [on] the disarmament proposals of Leonid Brezhnev:

"The greatest socialist power and the leading state of the capitalist world play a major role in preventing the world from becoming the victim of a nuclear catastrophe. Nothing has greater importance in the international life than that these two countries, whose political influence, economic and military power can only be compared with each other, should maintain healthy, negotiating relations, and that they should step by step agree in the limitation of mass destructive attacking weaponry, in the first place.

These issues can only be approached with such a sense of responsibility and patience that the speech of Leonid Brezhnev delivered at the 18th Congress of the Komsomol on Tuesday, represented." "The significance of this address was enhanced by the fact that it was delivered at a time when--after lengthy hesitations responsibility of which lies undoubtedly with Washington--some improvement occured in the Soviet-American relations. Although the talks of Soviet leaders with American State Secretary Vance did not break the ice, they brought some progress in working out the principles of a new agreement. That is currently being prepared on the limitation of strategic arms. This is an important thing in itself considering that when Vance first went to Moscow in March as President Carter's representative, one could only speak of complete stiffening of the American stance."

"The proposals of the Soviet stand concerning curbing the arms race and reducing war potentials prove that on the Soviet side they are ready for such efforts. No doubt, however, that the goal in such delicate questions can only be approached on the basis of nutuality. For this reason it is very unfortunate that for the time being the United States avoids complying with the Soviet proposal in one of the most important issues: mutual renouncement of the production of the neutron weapon. This attitude also indicates that the United States has not yet fully recongized that one can only proceed on the basis of the principle of mutual security and equality, both in SALT II and at the talks on central-European arms and troops cut talks."

"The proposals voiced in Brezhnev's speech prove convincingly that the policy of the major socialist power focuses on diverting the nuclear catastrophy that is threatening mankind. This is a realistic policy that can with full justification reckon on the support of all peace-loving forces of the world", writes the daily of the HSWP Central Committee.

BUDAPEST NOTES INCOMPETENCE OF FORMER AFGAN REGIME

LD2920047Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 29 Apr 78 LD

[Istvan Kulcsar Commentary]

[Excerpt] The good will of the leaders of the now deposed regime in Afghanistan was only exceeded by their incompetence. At any rate, they lacked the courage or were unable to stand up to the feudal lords, the reactionary Mohammedan priesthood and the political right, which was in alliance with foreign reaction. Yet many of the initiators of the 1973 turning-point, which established the republic, wanted genuine democratization. During the past 2 or 3 years these elements were, however, gradually eased out of power. Parallel with this, the amount of Saudi Arabian and Iranian aid pouring into the country, or at least promised, was increasing.

Admittedly, the nonaligned foreign policy of Afghanistan, the traditional friendship with its northern neighbor, the Soviet Union, did not fundamentally alter. These, incidentally, were firmly adhered to even during the monarchy, but there were external and internal endeavors to change the orientation of Afgan foreign policy, as signaled by the attempted coups of recent years.

The leaders of the coup of last Thursday spoke up on behalf of a democratic, Islamic, progressive and nonaligned direction, announcing a policy of active and positive neutrality. Admittedly, no one could successfully pronounce different slogans in Afghanistan at present. Whatever their real purposes, nonetheless, the accompanying phenomena, the reactions of the countries neighboring Afghanistan, as well as other factors, indicate--with greater or lesser certainty--that the forces which have now gained power are sincere about the democratic and progressive direction. The initiators and executors of the move, it seems, are essentially the same circles which played the role of midwife at the birth of the republic 5 years ago, who were then stopped from realizing their original goals.

WARSAW TV REPORTS MAY DAY FESTIVITIES, LEADERS ATTEND

LD010902 [Editorial Report LD] Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish at 0755 GMT on 1 May begins a live relay of the May Day parade in Warsaw. The parade begins with a march past by a group from Warsaw Voivodship. Then Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski, Piotr Jaroszewicz, members of the PZPR Politburo and Secretariat and leaders of the fraternal political parties march past. At 0758 GMT the procession halts at the reviewing platform and the political leaders take their places on it. At 0801, after the playing of the national anthem, Edward Gierek begins his May Day Address.

Gierek's speech ends at 0811 GMT. The television feed of the rally ends at 0812 GMT. Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish continues reporting other May Day celebrations from the local level.

Gierek Delivers Address

LD011142Y Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 0755 GMT 1 May 78 LD

[Speech by PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek at May Day celebrations in Warsaw--live]

[Text] Comrades, people of Warsaw--The Polish capital--and citizens: On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the supreme authorities of the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party, on behalf of the All-Polish Committee of the Front of National Unity and the state authorities, I welcome you and greet you on international labor day.

Thirty-three years ago Poland entered the road of building socialism and for the first time in its 1,000-year history became a state of the working people. With the devoted efforts of workers, peasants and the working intelligentsia, we have created unshakeable proof of the correctness of the socialist way for the fatherland's development. In our hands also lies our common future. Let us support the development of all the creative forces of our people and work for the future prosperity of Poland and the well-being of Poles.

On May Day I address to you, fellow citizens, grateful words for your daily honest toil. I address with particular esteem the fighters of the class and liberation struggles and the veterans of labor; your revolutionary and patriotic deeds are the foundation of People's Poland. I warmly and cordially greet the Polish working class. I greet the miners and metallurgists, the metalworkers, chemical workers and builders, the railroad and transport workers, the power workers, shipbuilders, sailors, dockers, textile workers, the workers of the food and service industries, the workers from all sectors of the socialist economy. Your work is the main source of achievements and a condition for the further development of our country. I greet the peasants and workers of the agricultural services, the workers of state farms, members of production cooperatives and all the inhabitants of the Polish countryside. Our state takes care of the living and working conditions of the peasants. It respects your efforts. I am convinced that you will not spare any efforts to increase agricultural production and to raise the level of satisfying the needs of the people.

I greet the Polish intelligentsia, teachers, scientists, economists, physicians, lawyers, the creators of culture, engineers, technicians and workers of the state administration. Our people expect new results from your thinking, your abilities and your creative work.

I address warmly felt thanks to the Polish women, our mothers and wives. Your professional work, the care for the well-being of the family and the proper upbringing of the young generation and your care for family warmth and happiness deserve the highest respect.

I cordially greet Polish young people. I appeal to you, young workers and peasants, schoolchildren and students, young workers in all sectors of the economy and national culture: Let your ambition be to attain in learning and work the best results, to be a worthy continuation of the deeds of your fathers.

I greet the soldiers of the Polish People's Army. This year the Polish People's Army will celebrate its 35th anniversary. Fighting along with the Red Army against Nazism, the Polish soldiers brought freedom to the fatherland and restored to Poland its just historic borders. In fraternal alliance with the armies of the Warsaw Pact states, the Polish People's Army now guards our independence. It guards the security and the right to peace of the entire socialist family of peoples.

I greet the workers of the civil militia and the security service, all the people who guard law and order, public order, who protect our daily peace.

I address cordial greetings to you, the inhabitants of the Polish capital--Warsaw--the town which symbolizes the achievements of the entire people, its buoyancy, vitality and devotion. Let Warsaw continue to flourish. Let it be an example of work for the benefit of the whole country.

Dear fellow citizens: The right to live in peace is a basic human right. The Polish people, which have been so terribly and cruelly affected by the war and Nazi occupation, have the moral right and duty to oppose the arms race, the production and dissemination of mass destruction weapons and their new versions--the neutron bomb. Even today there is no Polish family without the mournful shadow of the effects of the Second World War. We shall never forget it. Aware of the responsibility for Poland, for her statehood and independence and development, we shall build the economic strength of Poland and her defensive power [moc obronna].

We shall consolidate our friendship and our alliance with the Soviet Union, with all the member-states of the Warsaw Pact. We shall strengthen the friendship and peaceful cooperation with our closest neighbors and all progressive forces in the world.

On this solemn May Day we convey warmly felt and cordial greetings to the fraternal Soviet people, wishing further splendid success in the building of communism. We greet all the peoples of the socialist community of states. We greet the peoples who are entering the road to freedom, democracy and progress. We convey May Day greetings to the communists and all fighters for peace and social progress in the entire world.

Comrades and citizens: This year is the 60th anniversary of the rebirth of Polish independence. We shall celebrate this anniversary, remembering the laws of history and the patriotic links which have and still unite all Polish generations.

United in a common patriotic effort, we are building a Poland worthy of its best traditions. The land of our fathers is resounding with work; it is becoming more beautiful; it is accumulating the riches of the entire people. Implementing the resolutions of the Sixth and Seventh PZPR Congresses, we have strengthened our state, we have expanding the economy, the people's standard of living is rising, and science and culture are developing. Our country enjoys respect and esteem in the world. There is no sphere in which we cannot note progress with every year.

Today, in the May Day procession, we once more affirm the unity of our thoughts, feelings and actions, and our steadfast aspiration to have Poland grow in strength and the people live in greater prosperity. Long may our fatherland, the Polish People's Republic, live and develop! Long live peace and socialism! [applause]

GIEREK VISITS WARSAW INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

LD291023Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 29 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Today, Edward Gierek visited some industrial enterprises in Warsaw. He was cordially received by the workers of the precision instruments factory which was named after Swierczewski. The factory represents the oldest working traditions of the Wola district, and is at the same time a symbol of modern industrial development in our capital. Edward Gierek conveyed to the Swierczewski workers, and to all working people in Poland, best wishes for May Day.

GIEREK VISITS SOSNOWIEC MINE, HEARS REPORT FROM AKTIV

LD281310Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD

[Text] On the eve of May Day, Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, visited the Sosnowiec mine today. He is a member of the local party organization of the mine. At the meeting with the colliery aktiv, it was reported to the first secretary of the Central Committee that the workers of the Sosnowiec mine, as a result of their regular and selfless efforts, supplied the national economy with more than 7,000 tons [as heard] of coal in excess of the plan this year. The leading teams of the colliery extract, in excess of the plan, about 200 tons [as heard] of the valuable fuel daily.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES UK ENVOY FOR FAREWELL VISIT

LD281837Y Warsaw PAP in English 1810 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 28 April, PAP--President of the Council of State, Henryk Jablonski, received today in a farewell audience the ambassador of Great Britain to Poland, George Frank Norman Reddaway.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

LD281908Y Warsaw PAP in English 1811 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 28 April, PAP--At today's meeting the Council of Ministers discussed a bill on the quality of goods, services, work and buildings. It is based on the assumption that improvement in quality should become one of the tasks specified in the national socio-economic plans. It also formulates the duties of various types of economic organizations with regard to quality factor. Special attention is given to the question of consumer protection. The bill makes use of both financial and moral incentives to stimulate quality improvement. The Council of Ministers adopted a timetable for further work on the bill. The Presidium of the Council of Ministers debating also today reviewed a programme of development of the small-scale industry till 1985. It is expected that the industry, composed of both state-owned companies and cooperatives, will in 1980 supply 5 thousand million zlotys worth of consumer goods more than called for by the plan. It should continue to grow at a quick pace also after 1980. The Presidium adopted proposals aimed to improve the organizational structure of work cooperatives which would help in their better adjustment to changing consumer demands.

POLISH-SOVIET COOPERATION TALKS HELD IN MOSCOW

LD290100Y Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 27 April, PAP--A Polish delegation headed by Vice-Premier Franciszek Kaim stayed in Moscow from April 24 to 27 at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

The talks with the Soviet side were aimed at defining a detailed assortment of Soviet supplies to Poland in the years 1979-80, indispensible for the expansion of the metallurgical complex "Katowice." The expansion is dictated by the deficit of rolled products in Poland, sheet metal in particular. A rolling mill of metal sheets, the basic unit to be built during the expansion works, will be among the largest and most advanced ones in Europe and will turn out .5 million tons of sheet metal annually. It will be opened in 1981. Equipment to be supplied by the Soviet Union to Poland is unique in the world.

GRUDZIEN ATTENDS KATOWICE MEETING, AWARDS PARTY CARDS

LD300014Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 29 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpt] More "Meetings of Generations" were held yesterday. Those who contributed to the creation of the modern mining industry gathered in Jastrzebie in Katowice Voivodship yesterday. Party cards were given to 500 young leaders in work and study. The cards were handed to the new party members by Zdzislaw Grudzien, member of the Central Committee Politburo and the first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Katowice.

PARTY LEADERS MEET WITH LEADING WORKERS, GIVE AWARDS

LD291930Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 29 Apr 78 LD

[Text] The traditional meeting of Politburo and Central Committee Secretariat members with a group of veterans of the workers movement and leading workers from the whole country has taken place at the building of the PZPR Central Committee. Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski, and Piotr Jaroszewicz took part in the meeting. Those assembled were welcomed cordially by Edward Gierek. He conveyed to them, and through them to all people of honest work, heartfelt thanks for their toil. During the meeting a group of leading workers were given state distinctions.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GHANAIAN FOREIGN COMMISSIONER'S VISIT

Visit Ends

LD292304Y Warsaw PAP in English 1518 GMT 29 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 29 April, PAP--Ghana's commissioner for foreign affairs Roger Joseph A. Felli today concluded his official visit to Poland. A joint communique has been adopted spelling out the effects of the visit. In the morning Commissioner Felli visited the state gardening farm, My Siadlo near Warsaw.

Communique Issued

LD292305Y Warsaw PAP in English 1824 GMT 29 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Apr, PAP--The joint Polish-Ghanaian communique states at the outset that on behalf of general I.K. Acheampong, head of state and chairman of Ghana's Supreme Military Council, Ghana's commissioner for foreign affairs Colonel Roger J.A. Felli invited Poland's president of Council of State Henryk Jablonski to pay a visit to Ghana. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

The talks between the foreign ministers of both states were held in an atmosphere of friendship and in the spirit of mutual understanding, the communique continues. The sides are for further broadening of relations between Ghana and Poland.

It was agreed a joint commission for cooperation will be established.

Both countries attach particular importance to ensuring a universal peace, security and development of equal-rights international cooperation. They emphasize the indivisibility of peace, the significance of implementing the CSCE resolutions, a necessity to deepen the process of detente and make it irreversible. Both states are emphatic about a need to intensify efforts for halting the arms race and accelerating disarmament. Of particular importance is a universal implementation of resolutions on non-proliferation of nuclear weapon.

The sides are against plans of launching a production of any type of mass destruction weapon and deploying it in any part of the world, the communique goes on. They consider that the U.N. special session on disarmament will be an important step along the way to convening a world disarmament conference.

Poland and Ghana stress the importance of a positive ending to SALT 2 negotiations between the Soviet Union and the U.S.

The communique states that despite remarkable successes of the African nations, the vestiges of the colonial and racial oppression still exist on the continent. The racialist policy of the RSA and Rhodesian regimes is an extreme form of violating the human rights and is a source of tension in this region of the world.

The communique expresses a support for the stand taken by the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe and for the postulates of the SWAPO Namibian liberation movement. The two sides appeal for implementing the U.N. resolution on the withdrawal of RSA from Namibia.

Poland and Ghana condemn the apartheid policy with its striving to produce nuclear weapon. They emphasize the importance of strict application of the U.N. sanctions against RSA and Rhodesia.

The communique stresses the need to establish lasting peace in the Horn of Africa. Both sides are for a comprehensive and just solving of the Middle East issue. This goal may be achieved only through a re-convening of the Geneva Conference with the participation of all the interested sides, the PLO included.

Both ministers emphasized that cooperation between the socialist community and African states contributes to the strengthening of independence and socio-economic development of African states.

Commissioner Felli invited Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek to pay a visit to Ghana. The invitation was gladly accepted.

WOJTASZEK RECEIVES ICELANDIC FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL

LD292305Y Warsaw PAP in English 1317 GMT 29 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Apr, PAP--The secretary general of the Icelandic Ministry of Foreign Affairs Henrik Bjornsson paid a visit to Poland at the invitation of the Polish foreign minister. Henrik Bjornsson held consultations with the Polish foreign vice-minister Jozef Czyrek during which the sides reviewed bilateral relations and discussed current international issues. Mr Henrik Bjornsson held talks in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy. Mr Henrik Bjornsson was also received by the minister of foreign affairs Emil Wojtaszek.

PAP CITES ARTICLE ON NEED TO RESTRUCTURE FODDER PRODUCTION

LD271304Y Warsaw PAP in English 1205 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

["Should Crop Structure in Poland Be Changed?"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 27 April PAP--The structure of crops in Poland is irrational and it is this fact which hampers meat production in this country, says Professor Andrzej Slabonski from the Higher School of Agriculture in Szczecin. For many years in Poland a wrong theory was promoted that big share of cereals in the structure of crop cultivation is a feature of extensive economy, while that of papilionaceous, fodder and root plants is characteristic for intensive economy. This theory caused that the total share of cereals in Polish crop structure in the years 1971-73 dropped from 66 per cent to 53.5 per cent. An even greater decrease--to 40 per cent was noted in state farms. At present, the falling tendency may still be noted but at a much slower pace. In Western countries for instance in the FRG, Denmark, Great Britain or Sweden the share of cereals is much higher and amounts to some 70 per cent.

Prof Slabonski sees a danger in making agriculture too much dependent on maize and potatoes. In a number of state farms maize accounts for 50-60 percent of their total production. Thus in case of poor crops there will not be enough fodder for cattle, stated the scientist stressing that in Polish climate conditions maize does not grow equally well in various seasons. According to him Poland should also give up cultivating potatoes for fodder ends. It is too expensive and, what is more, susceptible to diseases and damages by pests due to the long period of vegetation.

Most profitable for cattle breeding would be barley of which, as far as its fodder value is concerned, 40 quintals correspond to 230 quintals of potatoes (straw and green fodder not included). The need to introduce changes in Poland's crop economy is further justified by the recent successive poor crop seasons, during which barley was the only cereal whose crops remained abundant throughout. Yet the programme for extending barley cultivation, now under way in Poland, is according to Prof Slabonski implemented not quickly enough.

The above excerpts from Prof Slabonski's paper were published by the POLITYKA weekly.

BRIEFS

ZSL DELEGATION IN AUSTRIA--The ZSL delegation led by Roman Malinowski, member of the Presidium and secretary of the ZSL Supreme Committee, which visited Austria [no dates given] at the invitation of the Austrian Peasant Union, was received by the union's chairman A. Minkowitsch to discuss cooperation between the ZSL and the union. The delegation also toured a number of agricultural facilities and studied farm production organization. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Apr 78 p 2 AU]

AUSTRIAN MINISTER IN POLAND--Austrian Minister of Construction and Technology Joseph Moser, who is visiting Poland, was received on 24 April by Vice Premier Kazimierz Secomski to discuss the further Polish-Austrian cooperation in the construction and building materials industry. The meeting was attended by Adam Glazur, minister of construction and building materials industry. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Apr 78 p 4 AU]

CEAUSESCU ATTENDS BUCHAREST MAY DAY CELEBRATION

AU0108l7Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 1 May 78 AU

[Text] A festive meeting began a short while ago at the Sports Hall in Bucharest marking May Day, the day of international solidarity of the working people, the day of fraternity among the workers of the world. On entering the hall, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were greeted with particular warmth by thousands of Bucharest inhabitants. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were also greeted by the other comrades from the party-state leadership.

The meeting was opened by Comrade Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, first secretary of the Bucharest Municipal Party Committee and mayor general of the capital, who, on behalf of all those present and of the Bucharest communists and inhabitants, greeted the most beloved son of our people, ardent revolutionary and patriot, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic, with great esteem and profound respect.

Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, spoke on the significance of 1 May.

Constantin Dascalescu Speaks

AU0110333Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 1 May 78 AU

[Excerpt] The significance of May Day, the successes attained by all our people, under the party's wise leadership, in building the comprehensively developed socialist society and promoting Romania's advancement toward communism; the decisive role played by the party secretary general in mapping out and implementing domestic and foreign policy; the determination of the Bucharest working people and of all the people to work with all their might to fulfill the decisions of the 11th RCP Congress and national conference and to improve the quality of activities in all areas were emphasized in the speech by Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee [at the meeting on 1 May in the Sports Hall in Bucharest to celebrate May Day].

The speaker also stressed the profound internationalist traditions of our party and our country's consistent policy of solving mankind's major problems. Recalling the basic principles governing Romanian foreign policy, the speaker expressed the Romanian people's feelings of friendship for and solidarity with other peoples, and their determination to do everything in their power for the triumph of peace and understanding among peoples, for establishing a better and more just world.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS UNITY FRONT EXECUTIVE BUREAU MEETING

AU2817J7Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 28 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and chairman of the Socialist Unity Front [SUF], today chaired the meeting of the Executive Bureau of the SUF National Council. During the meeting, the Executive Bureau examined the report on the activity carried out by the SUF councils in 1977 and valued their results in mobilizing the working people in implementing the provisions of the national uniform plan on the country's socioeconomic development and for fulfilling the tasks assumed in socialist competition.

Examining then the composition of local SUF councils and commissions according to fields of activity, the Executive Bureau decided to improve their activity and composition and strengthen the links with the broad masses of citizens to a greater extent, in conformity with the guidelines and recommendations made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in his speech at the RCP Central Committee plenum of 22-23 March this year and at the all-country conference of the chairmen of people's councils regarding broadening socialist democracy, creating the appropriate conditions and framework for more intensive participation by an increasingly greater number of citizens who are non-members of the RCP in political and socioeconomic life and in leadership activity in various fields.

The Executive Bureau then discussed and approved the report on the activity of setting up commissions for guiding and coordinating the working people's control activity and of electing control teams. The Executive Bureau approved the proposals on setting up, in an enlarged form, the central commission for guiding and coordinating the working people's control activity. The chairman of this commission is Comrade Gheorghe Petrescu, vice chairman of the Central Council of the General Union of Trade unions.

The Executive Bureau discussed and approved the report on international activity carried out by the SUF National Council in 1977 and the council's foreign relations plan for 1978, formulated on the basis of tasks and guidelines included in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's report to the RCP national conference. The Executive Bureau highly appreciated the special role played by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in formulating and implementing the foreign policy of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the dynamic and persevering activity of the party secretary general, president of the Republic and SUF chairman to develop Romania's international relations and its participation in the world exchange of values and his contribution, which enjoys great prestige, to the efforts to correctly resolve the great problems facing mankind today. The Executive Bureau members expressed their full satisfaction with the particularly fruitful results of the visit by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu to the United States, viewing it as an event of the greatest importance with profound positive consequences for Romanian-U.S. relations, meeting with an extensive response in international life.

Examining the establishment and utilization of the International Solidarity Fund, the Executive Bureau noted with satisfaction that this fund has enjoyed and continues to enjoy the support and contribution of the broad masses of working people, in towns and villages, which is an expression of the feelings of solidarity of the Romanian people with the social and national liberation struggle waged by people everywhere and an expression of their humane attitude toward those who have had to suffer in the wake of natural disasters. The meeting also approved the working plan of the Executive Bureau for the first quarter of this year which includes measures to further insure efficient guidance of the activity of the SUF councils.

During the meeting, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed appreciation for the activity of the SUF councils and commissions and also stressed the need to increase their role in mobilizing and engaging the broad masses of working people and citizens in implementing the tasks set by the 11th party congress and national conference. Referring to the control activity of the working people's councils and to increasing their efficiency and contribution to disseminating, applying and respecting the party's decisions and the country's laws, the party secretary general recommended that special emphasis be placed on this activity and on the rapid solution to the proposals and notifications made by the working people to eliminate the shortcomings and drawbacks that still persist in trade, in service and in other fields, to insure the socialist education of workers in all units submitted to control.

In connection with broadening the composition of the SUF local councils and commissions, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu recommended that the majority of the commission members be citizens who are not party members and that their representation in the SUF councils should also increase appropriately.

Referring to the SUF's international activity, the party secretary general stressed the need to intensify this activity and to take more decisive action within the SUF to democratize relations among states, to achieve a new world economic and political order, to resolve conflicts and contentious situations by political means, and to promote the ideas of peace, understanding and international cooperation.

The party secretary general also recommended that further action be taken to establish a Romanian International Solidarity Fund and, for this purpose, recommended that a greater number of cultural-artistic and sports events be organized; representing an important source for establishing this fund and which should implicitly be an eloquent expression of the Romanian people's internationalist feelings.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu recommended that the SUF National Council and its component bodies expand their relations of cooperation with similar bodies in the socialist countries, in other countries, with democratic parties, and with national liberation moements and other progressive forces everywhere. At the same time, the party secretary general recommended intensifying the activicy aimed at making the realities and achievements of Socialist Romania known abroad and at publicizing the great achievements of our people in the work of building the new system.

MORE ON PRIME MINISTER MANESCU'S VISIT TO TURKEY

Concludes Talks, Protocol Signed

LD282014Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Ankara, 28 April, AGERPRES--The official talks between Romanian Prime Minister Manea Manescu and Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit concluded in Ankara.

The two prime ministers appreciated with satisfaction the cordial, friendly atmosphere of full understanding in which the talks and negotiations developed, stressing on this occasion, too, the positve course of the Romanian-Turkish relations of the last few years as also the existence of fresh possibilities of amplifying their fruitful cooperation both bilaterally in the political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural domains and internationally.

The two prime ministers signed a document concerning the further development of cooperation between Romania and Turkey on an economic, technical, scientific and cultural plane.

Signed was also a protocol on specific measures convenanted by the two sides for expanding economic relations, increasing commercial exchanges and intensifying cooperation in production.

The two sides assessed that the Turkish visit of the Romanian prime minister, [and] the understandings reached were a new contribution to developing the Romanian-Turkish relations of friendship, collaboration and cooperation, in the interest of both peoples, of the cause of peace and collaboration in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

A joint communique was adopted, which is to be released.

On Friday, Manea Manescu left Ankara, being seen off by Bulent Ecevit, by members of the Turkish Government and other officials. The same day, the Romanian prime minister arrived in Istanbul.

Joint Communique Issued

LD292239Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1913 GMT 29 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Apr, AGERPRES--A joint communique was released in Ankara and Bucharest at the end of the official visit Prime Minister Manea Manescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania paid to Turkey at the invitation of Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit, over April 24-29, 1978.

The document mentions that the two prime ministers pointed out with satisfaction that the top-level visits and meetings, [and] the agreements reached during these visits have made a positive contribution to the development of the relations between the two countries. They also highlighted that wide possibilities are at hand to intensify the fruitful collaboration between Romania and Turkey in all domains of mutual interest, on a bilateral plane and in the international life.

As for the commercial exchanges, the two prime ministers noted with satisfaction the remarkable growth of their volume in recent years which reflects the potential of the two countries' economies and the possibilities existing in the domain of foreign trade. They agreed that more equilibrated exchanges of goods are necessary and expressed their conviction that the goods exchanges, which are of special importance for the economic growth of the two countries, can be amplified in the future by the conclusion of long-term agreements and arrangements for payment facilities for some specific products.

Examining the stage of the various common cooperation projects, the two prime ministers established concrete actions aimed at accelerating the carrying through of the agreed upon cooperation programmes and projects. Discussed are also the possibilities of cooperation in scientific and [word indistinct] research. The two sides agreed on the studying of the possibilities to initiate a close cooperation in third markets.

The conclusion was reached during the talks that the future contacts between the planning organizations of the two countries will favour the expansion of bilateral cooperation in various domains.

During the visit, Manea Manescu and Bulent Ecevit signed an understanding on the further development of economic, technical and cultural cooperation between the two countries. Signed was also a protocol on economic, commercial and technological cooperation.

The two prime ministers noted with satisfaction that the cultural and scientific relations between Romania and Turkey witness a fruitful development.

As the communique shows, the two sides noted with satisfaction that the viewpoints of their governments on the present situation in Europe and in other parts of the world, as well as on international issues are identical or close.

The two sides underscored the primordial importance of continuing the process inaugurated in Helsinki. Recalling in this respect that the Belgrade conference results have not been up to the expectations, the two prime ministers underlined the necessity for their governments to intensify their efforts for the expansion and deepening of cooperation, for the continual improvement of the European political climate and for the preparation of the Madrid meeting in 1980 to the end of consolidating the process inaugurated by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The heads of the two governments firmly declared for the development of the bilateral and multilateral relations and contacts, for the promotion of relations of good neighbourliness, understanding and mutual esteem among the Balkan countries, for the turning of the Balkans into a zone of peace and collaboration, contributing thus to the implementation of the provisions of the C.S.C.E. final act.

The two prime ministers underlined the necessity of intensified efforts for a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict, pointing out that a just and lasting peace in the region should be based on Israel withdrawal from south Lebanon and from all Arab territories occupied after the 1967 war, on the observance of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, inclusive of its right to have an own, independent state, and also on the guaranteed security and integrity of all states in the region.

During the talks, the two prime ministers broached the Cypriot problem, the evolution of the inter-community talks and the prospects of a peaceful and durable settlement of this problem, to the interests of the Turkish and Greek communities, and of peace in the region and throughout the world. In this context, they expressed the hope that the inter-community negotiations will be resumed soonest possible, in a constructive and positive spirit, to the end of reaching a solution in harmony with the interests of the the two communities on the island.

The two sides declared for the democratization of interstate relations, for the eradication of underdevelopment and of the gaps, for a new, juster and more equitable international economic order, ensuring the free and independent development of each and every nation and also an equilibrated evolution of the world economy.

The two prime ministers declared for firm measures conducive to the release of the peoples from the burden of arming, to general and complete disarmament, nuclear disarmament included, under an efficient international control, and stressed the importance of the forthcoming special session on disarmament of the General Assembly of the United Nations organization, with a view to providing conditions for all states to be able to participate in the disarmament negotiations.

Reiterating the necessity to completely abolish any form of colonialism and racialism in Africa, the two prime ministers expressed the resolute support the two governments give to the national liberation movements in their struggle for the attainment of their peoples' legitimate aspirations, for winning independence.

The two prime ministers expressed their governments' determination to work for an enhanced role of the United Nations in the maintenance of world peace and security and for the promotion of international cooperation.

The Romanian prime minister, Manea Manescu, expressed sincere thanks for the warm, friendly reception extended to him during his official visit to Turkey and invited the prime minister of the Republic of Turkey, Bulent Ecevit, to pay an official visit to Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. Its date is to be established by diplomatic channels.

Manescu Returns 29 Apr

AU291428Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 29 Apr 78 AJ

[Text] Prime Minister Comrade Manea Manescu returned to Bucharest today at noon, after the official visit he paid to Turkey at the invitation of Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit.

PUNGAN MEETS WITH BRITAIN'S CALLAGHAN, OTHERS

AU281828Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 28 Apr 78 AU

[Text] The prime minister of Great Britain, James Callaghan, today received Vasile Pungan, minister at the republic's Presidency and head of the group of counselors to the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, who is visiting Great Britain at the invitation of the British Government.

During the meeting, which was an opportunity for an exchange of greetings between Prime Minister James Callaghan and President Nicolae Ceausescu, the British prime minister stated that he is looking forward with keen interest to the state visit the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu will pay to Great Britain at the invitation of Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh in June of this year.

While in Great Britain, Vasile Pungan met with David Owen, secretary of state for foreign affairs; Edmund Dell, secretary of state for trade; Gerald Kaufman, minister of state of industry, and with other British Government members and with representatives of industrial and business circles.

During the talks, the two sides examined opportunities for developing Romanian-British relations in various fields and discussed other matters of common interest.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES YAR'S AL-GHASHMI ON ELECTION

LD292002Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0912 GMT 29 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/4/1978--President Nicolae Ceausescu sent a congratulatory telegram to Lt Col Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi on his election as president of the Arab Republic of Yemen. The telegram expresses the conviction that the good relations established between the two countries will develop continuously to the benefit of both peoples, of the cause of peace and cooperation internationally.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW UGANDAN AMBASSADOR 29 APR

AU291502Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 29 Apr 78 AU

[Text] President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received Elly Aseni, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Uganda to our country.

Presenting his credentials, Uganda Ambassador Elly Aseni conveyed warm greetings and best wishes on behalf of Uganda President Idi Amin Dada to President Nicolae Ceausescu and friendly wishes to the Romanian people. In his speech on the occasion, the Uganda ambassador stressed that Uganda and Romania are now in the process of expanding and continuously consolidating their bilateral relations, and that they are identifying new means of cooperation in various areas, to the benefit of both countries and peoples. We have by no means exhausted the areas of cooperation between our countries, the speaker said, and I believe that there are good prospects for intensifying this cooperation in the future. The Uganda ambassador also expressed his desire to do everything in his power to develop relations between Uganda and Romania.

Receiving his credentials, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, expressed thanks for the greetings conveyed, and in turn sent the president of Uganda warm greetings and best wishes for health and happiness, and wishes for new successes to the Uganda people in their work to promote the socioeconomic development of their country. The Romanian head of state said: I am happy to note the good relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Uganda, as well as the joint desire to further develop them. I fully agree with you that real possibilities exist for expanding the cooperation and collaboration between our peoples and countries.

After emphasizing that our people are investing all their strength and energy in fulfilling the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and on Romania's advancement toward communism, the speaker said: While concerned with our socioeconomic development, we are also paying special attention to promoting broad relations of friendship and cooperation with all the states in the world, and we advocate the abolition of colonialism and neocolonialism, and of all forms of oppression and enslavement of other peoples. We are extending multifaceted support to national liberation movements in southern Africa, and are in solidarity with the national emancipation struggle of the peoples of Rhodesia and all Namibia; resolutely condemning the policy of apartheid and all racial discrimination.

Romania, the speaker added, believes that one of the major requirements of our times is to eliminate underdevelopment and establish a new world economic order, which should insure more rapid progress for the backward countries. Romania is resolutely militating to democratize international relations and to increase the role of the United Nations and of other international bodies in solving mankind's major problems, and in creating a climate of peace and security in the world.

In concluding, the Romanian head of state wished the Ugandan ambassador success in his mission, and assured him of the full support of the State Council, the Romanian Government and his own support. After the accreditation ceremony, President Nicolae Ceausescu had a cordial talk with Ambassador Elly Aseni.

FAZEKAS RECEIVES MONGOLIAN PARLIAMENT DELEGATION

LD290222Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1220 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/4/1978--Jancs Fazekas, deputy prime minister of Romania, chairman for Romania of the Romanian-Mongolian intergovernment commission of economic, technical and scientific collaboration, received on April 28 the delegation of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, led by Bandzragchiyn Lamjab, member of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural. Talked on the occasion were problems pertaining to the development of the relations of collaboration between Romania and Mongolia, in various domains of common interest.

BRIEFS

PHILIPPINE FINANCE MINISTRY OFFICIAL--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/4/1978--Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of finance of Romania, received Alfredo Pio de Roda, [name as received] undersecretary of state, the Ministry of Finance of the Philippines, on April 28. During the interview which passed in a cordial atmosphere, talked were problems pertaining to the expansion of the financial relations between the two countries, meant to lead to the development of the bilateral cooperation in the economic and in other domains, as well as of the commercial exchanges. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1217 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD]

FOREIGN SECRETARY MINIC VISITS VIETNAM, HOLDS TALKS

Vietnam Arrival 29 Apr

LD291449Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1009 GMT 29 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi--Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, arrived with his wife and members of the delegation in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam today on an official and friendly visit. At Hanoi's new Noi Bai Airport, Minic and other visitors from Yugoslavia were welcomed and greeted by Hoang Luong, vice minister of foreign affairs. Ekrem Duric, Yugoslav ambassador to Vietnam, and embassy staff were also present at the arrival. Immediately after their arrival, the visitors were driven to the city center, about 40 km from the airport, where they were welcomed at the government residence of Nguyen Duy Trihn, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs. Milos Minic and the personalities accompanying him were also greeted by Dang Viet Chau, minister of foreign trade, and Vu Van Can, minister of public health. The host and his Yugoslav visitors spent a short time in the lounge of the residence in friendly conversation.

The following arrived in Vietnam with Minic: Dragomir Petrovic, ambassador in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Dusan Gaspari, director of the Office for the Far East, Indochina and the Pacific; Ivan Kojic, chief of the cabinet of the federal secretary for foreign affairs; Mate Rako, deputy director of the Office for the Far East, Indochina and the Pacific; and others. Ekrem Duric, SFRY ambassador in Hanoi, will also be in the official Yugoslav delegation. Talks with the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam will begin this afternoon.

This is Milos Minic's first visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Exceptional significance is attached to it because Vietnam is a nonalined socialist country with which Yugoslavia maintains friendly relations and cooperation and whose struggle for independence and freedom it resolutely supports. The conviction is voiced in our delegation's circles that, in view of the very complex international situation, Minic's visit to Vietnam will provide an opportunity for a broad exchange of views on the most topical international problems, especially on the further activity of nonalined countries. At the same time the two sides will analyze the results achieved in various fields of bilateral cooperation in order to establish the possibilities for its further promotion.

During his stay in Hanoi, Milos Minic is expected to present a message from President Tito to the president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Ton Duc Thang.

Tonight Nguyen Duy Trinh, Vietnamese minister of foreign affairs, will give a formal dinner in honor of Milos Minic, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

Talks With Vietnamese Minister

LD29227Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1927 GMT 29 Apr 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Hanoi, April 29, (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia-Vietnamese talks held here today included an exhaustive exchange of views on current international issues and possibilities for the further promotion of bilateral relations.

The Yugoslav delegation to the talks was headed by Federal Executive Council Vice-president and Foreign Secretary Milos Minic, and the Vietnamese by Vice-premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Duy Trinh.

In the exchange of views, which lasted for over three hours, the results to date in bilateral relations were positively assessed and many further possibilities were pointed to. The Yugoslav side, for its part, pointed out that all avenues are open for the expansion of cooperation to all the fields the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is interested in.

The talks passed in a friendly, open and working atmpsohere and also encompassed the international situation at present, with special emphasis on the situation in the non-aligned movement and the tasks facing the movement in connection with the coming meetings. The major and topical international questions pointed to in the talks included detente, disarmament and the struggle for a new international economic order and the abolishment of colonialism, racism and apartheid.

Tomorrow afternoon Minic will meet Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong and Vice-president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Nguyen Huu Tho to whom he will deliver a message from President Titofor President of the Republic Ton Duc Thang.

Minic Toast at Banquet

LD292249Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1919 GMT 29 Apr 78 LD

["Milos Minic's Toast at Hanoi Reception"--TANJUG Headline]

[Text] [no dateline given] We are sincerely glad to have been given an opportunity to visit your great and beautiful country for the first time. We cannot but recall on this occasion the great revolutionary thinker and leader of the Vietnamese people. Ho Chi Minh, whom we were lucky enough to welcome and get acquainted with when he was visiting Yugoslavia. I am especially happy that during this visit of mine I shall have an opportunity, in addition to having talks with you, to meet with other eminent leaders and statesmen of your country. I am confident that the exchange of views on current international questions and questions concerning the further development of bilateral relations, which we began today, will contribute to our getting to know each other better and to the raprochement of our two friendly, nonalined and socialist countries.

Our visit is taking place at a time when the people of Vietnam are marking the third anniversary of their great victory. The heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people over a period of many years evoked the admiration, respect and sympathy of the peoples of Yugoslavia, who followed your great historic liberation struggle with these sentiments and gave it support and aid until its victorious conclusion. We also follow with interest, and are glad about, the successes you are attaining in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of your country.

The victory of the people of Vietnam belongs to the brighter pages of the recent history of the great struggle against imperialism and colonialism. Of equal importance were the victories of the peoples of Cambodia and Laos. These victories are, in fact, one of the most serious defeats which the imperialistic powers have ever suffered. They led to important changes in the balance of power on a world scale in favor of the forces of peace, progress and national emancipation.

The nations of the world have marveled at the historic victories of the people of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos in the war against foreign conquerors.

We are filled with pride that our country extended unstinting aid and all-round support to that great struggle, that these countries have proceeded along the path of the construction of socialist social relations, that they have come out in favor of the policy of nonalinement and that they, both during the struggle and today, constitute important factors in the movement of the nonalined countries.

It is, therefore, with heightened concern that we follow the latest development of relations between Vietnam and Cambodia, with which our country nurtures friendly relations. This conflict came as a great surprise to us. It has caused us great concern. We are deeply convinced that your country and democratic Cambodia will find a way to overcome the present situation and find a way to settle the controversial problems in a peaceful way, as expressed in our government's appeal sent to your government and that of democratic Cambodia at the beginning of this year.

Our meeting and talks occur at a time of intensive preparations for the forthcoming ministerial meeting of the coordination bureau of nonalined countries in which our two countries, as members of the coordination bureau, will take part and, I hope, closely cooperate. We are also actively getting ready for the Belgrade ministerial conference of nonalined countries at the end of July this year where the nonalined countries, we firmly believe, will again manifest their solidarity and action unity.

We believe that these meetings will adopt decisions which will even more actively encourage the participation of nonalined countries in the solution of acute international problems and raise even more the action capability of the movement of nonalined countries, which has already become one of the most important international factors when problems of independence, peace in the world and of struggle for the new international political and economic system are at stake.

In our view we are obliged, at these meetings, to consider the manner of implementation of the exceptionally important decisions adopted by the nonalined countries at the Colombo summit conference and to adopt decisions both on furthering even more the efficient implementation of the Colombo decisions and on preparations for the new, sixth nonalined summit conference in Havana next year.

We must also exchange views and make an assessment of the development of international relations following the Colombo conference. We shall of course make efforts to coordinate our views and adopt stands on all the most important international issues.

We are faced with the open problem of a halt in detente, which has lasted for almost 2 years, and the question of what to undertake to enliven and further advance the process of the relaxation of international tension.

We and the entire international community are faced by the important problem of the continued arms race and the need to take urgent steps and measures with a view to halt it and open up the process of general disarmament under strict international control. In solving this problem Yugoslavia considers the forthcoming UN General Assembly special session to be of exceptional importance.

We must examine with the greatest attention the slowdown in the settlement of the acute international economic problems which are causing the increasing deepening of the gap between the developing countries, to which Vietnam and Yugoslavia belong, and the developed countries.

It is of urgent necessity for us to examine and assess what new measures and steps are needed to continue an even more resolute battle for the construction of a new international economic order on the basis and principles adopted by the nonalined countries at the summit conference in Colombo, the group of 77 developing countries at their meeting in Manila and the sixth and seventh special sessions of the UN General Assembly. It is a matter of the greatest urgency for us to make the greatest efforts to break all resistance and win the developed countries over to finally urging the essential settlement of the current international economic problems which can no longer be postponed, for the developing countries are in an increasingly difficult position, which is becoming unbearable for them.

In the struggle for a new international economic order and for the acceleration of development in the developing countries we attach exceptional importance to reciprocal bilateral and multilateral cooperation between the nonalined countries and all the other developing countries, primarily in the sphere of economic and scientific-technical cooperation and cooperation in the sphere of information, etc.

Finally, it is our duty to examine the situation in the existing crisis spots, which are an increasing threat to peace and security in the world, such as Southern Africa, where increased aid must be given to the national liberation movements, the Middle East crisis, the Cyprus crisis, and others. The nonalined countries have taken clear standpoints on all these crises, in particular at the Colombo conference. We are faced with the task of assessing the present situation and adopting conclusions on the more active participation and increased role of the movement of nonalined countries in the solving of these dangerous crises.

We consider it especially important to assess realistically the situation and problems in the movement of nonalined countries and in particular the problems of strengthening their solidarity and action unity. Our attention has especially been attracted by the conflicts and controversies which have appeared between certain nonalined countries. They weaken in a direct manner the movement of nonalinement and its role and influence in the development of international relations, at the same time opening the door for interference by the superpowers and military-political blocs and for the worsening of relations and confrontation between them.

We believe the nonalined countries should come to an understanding on the principles, modalities, procedure and possible machinery to be applied to give assistance and good services for an efficient and successful solution to conflicts between individual nonalined countries before one has to go to the United Nations (?for help). We believe that the nonalined countries would not be fulfilling their role and responsibility if they remained passive vis-a-vis such conflicts, if they on their part did not make a contribution to the solution of these conflicts by peaceful means, and this means also through equal negotiations and agreement-seeking, instead of leaving it to the great powers to have the main say in these conflicts, which is what happens as a rule, with all the negative consequences which flow from it.

We also believe that the increasingly widespread practice of interfering in the internal affairs of other countries is an acute problem. We see this as a threat not only to the independence of individual countries but to peace and security in individual regions and further afield in the world as well. We must come to an agreement on the most efficient possible resistance to such manifestations.

On all these questions we wish to exchange views with you openly, thoroughly and in a friendly way.

We believe that this will be of great mutual advantage and that this will well serve our two nonalined countries, which enjoy great reputation and prestige in the movement of nonalined countries and in the world and in their activity on the international plane.

Esteemed Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh, socialist and nonalined Yugoslavia was born in a great people's socialist revolution, along with enormous sacrifices suffered under conditions of hard national liberation war. We ourselves won our freedom and independence. This is why we never permitted anyone, nor will our nations and nationalities ever permit anyone, to threaten our freedom and independence. In our recent history we were exposed to great tribulations and challenges. On several occasions we were subjected to great pressures from various sides. We persevered, we resisted all pressures and we preserved our independence because we knew that we were following the right way. During the past 3 1/2 decades we attained, in the construction of a new self-management socialist society, results of which we are proud. We are aware that we still have a great deal to do because it is not easy to build socialism in a nondeveloped and backward country, the sort of country we inherited after the people's liberation war and socialist revolution between 1941 and 1945.

We chose the policy of nonalinement as our foreign political orientation because we are confident that with this policy we best defend our independence and our independent way of socialist development. This is our lasting foreign political position. Life has proved to us that we were right when we chose this way. The policy of nonalinement has its deep roots in our national liberation struggle and socialist revolution. In pursuing this kind of policy we have acquired many friends in the world.

All the nonalined countries and other developing countries are our friends. We have very good relations and increasing cooperation with all socialist countries on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual respect, independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs, sovereignty of decision-making concerning the internal socioeconomic and political order, the paths of internal development and foreign policy, and mutual understanding, reciprocal advantage and friendship. On these principles, which comprise the basic foundation of the policy of nonalinement and active peaceful coexistence, we develop good relations with the countries of the West as well as with all great powers. As you see, we develop on the above-mentioned principles friendly relations and all-round cooperation with all countries, regardless of differences or similarities in the socioeconomic systems.

We are pleased that we have also developed good friendly relations with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on the basis of these principles. Our cooperation is unfolding and expanding successfully in various spheres. It is our desire and interest to have this cooperation between our two nonalined and socialist countries develop in an even more all-round manner and more quickly in the political, economic, scientific-technical and other spheres, for there are still many unexplored possibilities. We are firmly convinced that our joint efforts in the future will in this sense be fruitful and that in that context the present visit and talks we are holding on this occasion will constitute a useful contribution to that goal.

Allow me in conclusion to raise this glass to the health of President of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Ton Duc Thang, to your health, Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh, to the happiness and all-round progress of the friendly Vietnamese people and to the further development and strengthening of relations and cooperation between the SFRY and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Nguyen Duy Trinh Toast

LD300112Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1946 GMT 29 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi--Nguyen Duy Trinh, Vietnamese minister of foreign affairs, gave a formal dinner in honor of Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary of foreign affairs, his wife and members of the Yugoslav delegation, who arrived on an official friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam today. During the dinner Nguyen Duy Trinh and Milos Minic exchanged toasts.

In his toast Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh said: "It is with great joy that we wish you a warm welcome, Comrade Vice President of the Federal Executive Council and Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the SFRY and other comrades who are accompanying you during your friendly visit to our country. Your visit to Vietnam represents a (?good) and new expression of the development of friendly relations and cooperation between our peoples who are members of the nonalined movement and members of its coordination bureau and who closely cooperate together within the movement.

"The Vietnamese people follow with great attention the deeds of peaceful construction by fraternal Yugoslav nations whereby they confirm the values of their traditions of unswerving struggle during the national liberation war. The working people of Yugoslavia have scored important achievements in the field of industry, agriculture, culture, science and technology, building a better life and happiness and enabling the SFRY to enter the ranks of the developed states of Europe. The Vietnamese people warmly greet these very important achievements and sincerely wish the peoples of Yugoslavia new and even greater successes.

"On this occasion you, Comrade Minister, are visiting our country precisely at a time when the Vietnamese people are observing three great festivals: The third anniversary of the complete liberation of the South, the international day of labor--May Day-- and the 88th anniversary of the birth of our deeply respected president, Ho Chi Minh. Our people are tackling work and national reconstruction with fervor. Some 30 years of successive wars have left serious consequences on the economic and the social planes and in the life of our people. Since the historic victory in the spring of 1975 our people, overcoming many difficulties, have begun to reorganize their united economy in our entire country, and are renewing and developing agriculture, industry and other branches of the economy. At the same time they are trying to give an impetus to the implementation of the 1978 state plan and the 1975-1980 5 year plan so that it might gradually develop socialist economy and culture and improve the standard of living of the people.

"In the process of developing our economy from small scale production to large scale socialist production we shall have to face many difficulties. However, we are very confident that under the equitable leadership of our party, with hard and creative work by 50 million Vietnamese, by using the natural resources of our country and with the support and warm assistance by fraternal and friendly countries the world over, our people will unswervingly fulfill their main task of building a peace-loving, independent, united and socialist Vietnam making, in so doing, a worth contribution to the struggle of the peoples of the world for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

"Dear Comrade Minister, we shall never forget the good deeds and the diverse forms of support expressed in the massive movement of the peoples of Yugoslavia to the equitable cause of the Vietnamese people in the struggle against American aggression and for national salvation. Today you continue to support us and help us in our national rehabilitation. We wish to express our sincere thanks to the League of Communists and to the government and peoples of Yugoslavia for these noble friendly sentiments.

"We are pleased to note that relations between our two countries are developing fruitfully. The government and people of Vietnam will do all in their power to consolidate and develop friendly relations and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and Yugoslavia in the interests of our peoples, peace, friendship and cooperation between the countries of the nonalined movement."

In conclusion Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh toasted the consolidation and constant development of friendship and cooperation with Yugoslavia, the health of President Josip Broz Tito and the health of President Ton Duc Thang.

Minic Delivers Tito's Message

LD011008Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2232 GMT 30 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi--Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, today presented a message from President Tito to Vietnamese President Ton Duc Thang. Due to the absence of the president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the message was handed to Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho, with whom Milos Minic had a very cordial, friendly and sincere conversation.

Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho recalled in great detail his visit to Yugoslavia in 1973, when he headed a delegation from the Patriotic Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam. In particular he stressed his meeting with President Tito. He also mentioned the results Yugoslavia had achieved in its postwar construction and emphasized that he was deeply impressed by what he had seen in Yugoslavia.

Nguyen Huu Tho also spoke about the valuable aid which Yugoslavia, under the guidance of the League of Communists, had constantly extended to the Vietnamese people in their struggle for ntional liberation and still extended after the war.

In conclusion Nguyen Huu Tho stressed how pleased he was to receive the message from President Tito, and said that he would hand it to the president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Before this Milos Minic had a meeting and talks with Pham Van Dong, premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. In a cordial, friendly and frank conversation an exchange of views was carried out concerning bilateral Yugoslav-Vietnamese relations and the mutual wish was expressed that they should continue to expand and intensify. Both sides informed each other about the internal developments in their countries, and attention was also paid to an assessment of the significance of nonalinement and the tasks facing the nonalined movement on the eve of the forthcoming gatherings.

During the conversation Milos Minic, on behalf of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, reiterated the invitation to the Vietnamese premier to visit Yugoslavia. Pham Van Dong accepted the invitation with pleasure.

The visit by Milos Minic and the members of the delegation coincided with the third anniversary of the liberation of Vietnam (30th April 1975). To mark the occasion Hanoi is decorated with flags, lanterns and slogans dedicated to the victory, while festivities and cultural and artistic displays are taking place in the streets and squares.

In the morning Milos Minic, along with his wife and colleagues, visited the mausoleum of Ho Chi Minh, where he laid a wreath with the inscription: "To a great revolutionary and the creator of the united Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh." Milos Minic also looked round the house in which Ho Chi Minh lived and worked until his death in 1969.

MINIC; KENYAN, ETHIOPIAN COUNTERPARTS HOLD 27 APR TALKS

LD271328Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Text] United Nations, April 27 (TANJUG)--The latest developments in the Horn of Africa was the subject of extensive talks conducted by Federal Executive Council Vice-President and Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Milos Minic with Kenya's Foreign Minister Dr Munyua Waiyaki and Permanent Secretary in the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry Wolde Giorgis, at separate meetings here. On this occasion, the ranking officials supported the resolution of open questions [words indistinct] of the way to normalizing (?relations) should be found through direct negotiations.

Giorgis informed Milos Minic on Ethiopia's determination to consistently pursue the policy of independence and non-alignment, it has been reported. One of the reasons for Ethiopia's participation at the coming ministerial meeting of the coordinating bureau in Kabul is to confirm this commitment, he said.

Milos Minic and Munyua Waiyaki expressed identical views for Namibia's liberation. The determination to resolutely defend the right of not partitioning Namibia, especially the Walvis Bay, was emphasized.

The coming non-aligned ministerial meetings in Afghanistan and Yugoslavia as well as the situation in Southern Africa and Africa as a whole was the dominant subject in a meeting between Milos Minic and Zambia's Foreign Minister Siteke Mwale.

SAWPY DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS WITH CCP OFFICIALS IN PEKING

LD281142Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0955 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Peking--The SAWPY delegation started exchanging views today with its Chinese hosts, who are headed by Ulanfu, member of the CCP Politburo and vice chairman of the Political Consultative Conference.

The political talks, the aim of which is to further promote comprehensive cooperation between the two countries, began with an expose made by Marin Cetinic, head of the Yugoslav delegation and acting SAWPY president.

Cetinic very positively assessed the development of bilateral Yugoslav-Chinese relations, especially since President Tito's visit to China and his talks with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng in August last year. These relations, as he put it, are developing very intensively in numerous fields and are mutually beneficial and represent a contribution to the consolidation of the forces of peace in the world.

The head of the Yugoslav delegation acquainted his collocutors in detail with Yugoslav views on topical international questions, with particular reference to the policy of nonalinement, hotbeds of crisis in the world and so forth.

Marin Cetenic spoke about the preparations for the 11th LCY Congress, "the congress of continuity," as he put it, which should confirm and further develop the main lines of Yugoslavia's development in the internal and external fields.

The head of the SAWPY delegation told his Chinese partners about the role and functions of SAWPY, Yugoslavia's biggest sociopolitical organization, which gathers together 13 million people, and he also suggested a number of concrete possibilities for broadening the forms of cooperation between Yugoslavia and China, involving the SAWPY on one side and the Chinese political consultative conference on the other.

Apart from Ulanfu, member of the CCP Central Committee Politburo, who will speak during the meeting due to be held between the two delegations tomorrow, the talks were also attended on the Chinese side by Wang Ping-nan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries; Yu Chan, vice minister of foreign affairs; and other personalities.

This morning the SAWPY delegation visited the mausoleum of late CCP Chairman Mao Tse-tung and laid a wreath at his statue.

Talks Continue

LD302036Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 30 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Peking, April 30 TANJUG--A delegation of Yugoslavia, headed by Acting President of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Marin Cetinic, continues its visit to China by intensive talks with Chinese officials.

Last night the Yugoslav delegation had talks again with Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Polibureau member Ulanfu. This morning the Yugoslav delegation met with General Secretary of the Chinese Political Consultative Conference Chien Mang.

Cetinic and Chien Mang exchanged information on development of the two political organizations. The two organizations are similar because they were both founded in the course of the revolutionary struggle and because they assemble broadest social structures.

The head of the Yugoslav delegation invited a delegation of the Chinese Political Consultative Conference to visit Yugoslavia as the guest of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Meeting With Teng Hsiao-ping

LD291040Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0922 GMT 29 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Peking, April 29, (TANJUG)--Relations between the Yugoslav and Chinese peoples are being expanded and relations between the two parties renewed, to the satisfaction of both sides. This was stated by China's Communist Party Vice-Chairman and Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping in a one-hour talk with Marin Cetinic and other members of a Yugoslav Socialist Alliance delegation this morning.

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping was also recently elected president of China's Political-Consultative Conference, an organization gathering diverse political groups and associations in China.

Although "different languages" are to sometimes spoken [as received] in view of different conditions, nonetheless, the two peoples have much in common, said Teng Hsiao-ping.

The Chinese vice-premier informed the Yugoslav delegation on Peking's assessments of current international problems. He dwelled on the China's internal development following the downfall of the "gang of four". Full unity has been attained in less than two years and a new atmosphere created in the country, he said.

Teng Hsiao-ping also referred to Yugoslavia's role and President Tito's activity in particular in international affairs. "The international importance of Yugoslavia is great" and is understood to be so by many peoples, said Teng Hsiao-ping.

Teng urged the consolidation of Yugoslav-Chinese relations in the economic and other fields and offered support to the development of contacts and cooperation between the Political-Consultative Conference of China and the Socialist Alliance of the working people of Yugoslavia.

Teng Hsiao-ping asked, on behalf of the Communist Party of China Chairman and in his own name, Marin Cetinic to convey to President Tito cordial greetings.

Marin Cetinic, for his part, set out [that] Yugoslavia highly values the results in China's internal development and the level attained in friendly cooperation between Yugoslavia and China, two independent and socialist countries. The Yugoslav delegation head informed the Chinese vice-premier about Yugoslavia's positions on topical international questions and the preparations for the 11th League of Communists of Yugoslavia Congress.

JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN CONCLUDES VISIT, COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Husayn Interviewed

LD281830Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1722 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Bled--His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan this evening received Miroslav Visnjic, TANJUG editor, and Tadej Labernik, journalist, in his residence at Bled and gave the following exclusive interview to TANJUG:

I am very gratefulto President Tito for according me the honor of an invitation to visit Yugoslavia. For me this has been an opportunity to meet one of the most prominent leaders of the nonalined world and I can say with pride that together with Yugoslavia we were among the first ranks of the nonalined countries.

This has been an exceptional opportunity for me to meet President Tito and, further, an opportunity to talk and exchange views with President Tito on everything with which our two countries have to deal.

In answer to the question of how much Jordan is contributing to the efforts for a peaceful settlement to the Middle East crisis, King Husayn stressed that his country--"as much as our brothers the Palestinians"--is doing everything in its power to contribute to a peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis and is being guided in this by the familiar resolutions of the United Nations which imply the withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied areas.

In answer to the question of what he thought about the future of a Middle East settlement, King Husayn stressed that "in the wars with Israel Jordan has paid a much higher toll than the other Arab countries" and that in its policy toward and relations with the Palestinians, it was guided by humanity above all else. He then stressed that the presence of the superpowers in the region was inevitable and that it was a well-known fact that the countries of the region must take this into account.

King Husayn emphasized that Jordan was fighting for the freedom of Palestine and that it was doing all it could for this goal to be realized. The Hashimite sovereign stressed that the Arab world needed unity and accord and that Jordan was doing all it could to achieve this.

Replying to the question of what he thought of Israel's policy toward the Arab world, and toward what is called the "Massada Complex", King Husayn said that in its foreign policy Jordan was guided by the already well-known principles contained in UN Resolution 242 and that his country was doing everything it could to achieve a lasting and just settlement in the Middle East.

Asked to sum up the results of his visit--the first paid to Yugoslavia by a Jordanian sovereign--King Husayn said this had been an opportunity to exchange views with the head of the Yugoslav state and to talk about the forthcoming meetings of the nonalined countries. He stressed in particular that it was a great honor for him to be able, as head of the state of Jordan, to come to Yugoslavia and to meet the head of the Yugoslav state. "It has been an especial honor for me that I have come to a fraternal and friendly country and that I have met the head of the nonalined movement President Tito, who received me and talked to me. I would like to stress that the friendship between the peoples of Jordan and Yugoslavia is well-known, and of long standing, and that this visit has been yet another opportunity for this to be confirmed."

Slovenian Tour Reported

ID281733Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1609 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Ljubljana, April 28 (TANJUG)--King Husayn of Jordan this morning visited the Kranj plant "Iskra", the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Slovenia, where he inspected the telecommunication installations production and talked with [representatives] of "Iskra" on the factory production program . King Husayn also saw a documentary on "Iskra's" development.

After his visit to Kranj, King Husayn left for Ljubljana. In Ljubljana King Husayn met with Slovenian Republican Presidency President Sergej Krajger. The ensuing talk focused on cooperation between Yugoslavia and Jordan. On this occasion President of the Ljubljana City Assembly Marjan Rozzico presented the Ljubljana plaque to King Husayn.

29 Apr Departure

ID291020Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0938 GMT 29 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--King Husayn I of Jordan and his associates left our country this morning. The high-ranking visitor, who visited Yugoslavia at the invitation of Josip Broz Tito, President of the republic, was seen off at Ljubljana Brnik Airport by Sergej Kraigher, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia; Dr Marjan Brecelj, president of the Republican Assembly; Dr Joze Brilej, president of the Republican Constitutional Court; Col Gen Franc Tavcar; and other representatives of Slovenia's sociopolitical life.

After being seen off, King Husayn, who is also a pilot, took over the controls of the Boeing-707 and took off for Jordan.

Joint Communique Issued

LD291512Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0755 GMT 29 Apr 78 LD

["Joint Communique on Husayn's Visit to Yugoslavia"--TANJUG Headline]

[Text] Brioni--The following joint communique was published at the end of the visit paid to Yugoslavia by Husayn I, sovereign of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan:

King Husayn Ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan paid an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia from 26 to 29 April 1978 at the invitation of the president of the SFRY, Josip Broz Tito. During the talks between the two heads of state, in which their closest associates took part, a comprehensive exchange of views was carried out on topical international questions and in particular on the development of the situation in the Middle East and the activities of nonalined countries.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Mudar Badran, prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, held separate talks on questions related to the promotion of bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries.

President Tito and King Husayn expressed the greatest anxiety at the development of the situation in the Middle East. They resolutely condemned Israel's latest aggression against Lebanon as a flagrant violation of the latter's sovereignty and independence and a challenge to peace and security in the world. This aggression is aimed directly against the Palestinian people, its existence and its national rights. It further complicates the situation in the region and makes it still more dangerous. Yugoslavia and Jordan most energetically press for Israel's urgent and unconditional withdrawal from Lebanese territory and for the implementation of Security Council Resolution 425 in full.

President Tito and King Husayn stressed that the just and lasting settlement of the crisis in the Middle East is possible only if Israel withdraws from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and recognizes the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people and its right to self-determination, including the right to form its own state. This kind of resolution presupposes the PLO's participation on an equal footing in all the plans for the settling of the Middle East crisis, as well as the right of all the countries and peoples of this region to independent and secure development.

Any attempt to impose a solution detrimental to the Arab countries and the Palestinian people can only lead to the prolongation of the crisis and hinder efforts to find a peaceful and lasting solution to the existing crisis.

Stressing the importance of unity and solidarity between the Arab countries and the importance of their joint actions in the search for a lasting and just solution to the crisis in the Middle East, the two sides supported the efforts being made to this end.

In the talks between the two heads of state particular attention was paid to the development of the situation in the Horn of Africa and attention was drawn in this connection to the need to convene the OAU Good Offices Committee as soon as possible with the aim of arriving at just and lasting peace in the region on the basis of the OAU and UN charters and the principles of the policy of nonalinement.

The two sides expressed support for the liberation struggle of the peoples of southern Africa and for granting independence to Zimbabwe and Namibia urgently and without delay.

President Tito and King Husayn carried out an exhaustive exchange of views on the activity of nonalined countries. They noted that the nonalinement movement, working in complex international conditions, has even further strengthened its role as an independent worldwide factor, involved in the settling of international problems and promotion of international cooperation on the basis of the democratization of political and economic relations.

The two heads of state expressed anxiety at the efforts made by certain external factors to cause dissent between nonalined countries on various grounds, exploiting their difficulties in internal development and mutual relations. Consequently, it is of exceptional significance that all nonalined countries should make an effort, in line with their potential, to overcome mutual conflicts and settle them peacefully.

Stress was laid during the talks on both countries' interest in seeing that a contribution is made by the forthcoming meeting of the coordinating bureau in Kabul and the ministerial conference of nonalined countries in Belgrade to the further consolidation of the unity and action capability of the nonalined countries and to speeding up the implementation of jointly adopted decisions.

Expressing the view that efforts made so far to build a new international economic order have not yielded the desired results and changes in the position of the developing countries, the two sides stressed that it is in the interest of peace and stability in the world to establish a just system of international economic cooperation and resume negotiations between developed and developing countries on all international economic questions within the framework of the United Nations.

The two sides particularly stressed the significance of the forthcoming special UN General Assembly session on disarmament. The terrifying arms race, which is continuing with unabated intensity and spreading to all the regions of the world, represents one of the most important problems confronting the international community today. The special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament should create the conditions, by means of its positive results, which are needed to halt the arms race and set the process of disarmament in motion. In this connection particular stress was laid on the need for the highest degree of unity of action and cooperation between nonalined countries.

The two heads of state noted that the relaxation of international tension is in the interest of all countries and stressed the indispensability of the nonalined countries' contribution to this kind of development of international relations, in which respect the great powers are bearing the greatest responsibility.

Satisfaction was expressed on both sides during the talks at the successful development of mutual relations between Yugoslavia and Jordan and stress was laid on their further promotion. The existence of untapped possibilities for the expansion of this cooperation, especially in the economic, cultural and scientific-technical fields, was also noted.

His Majesty King Husayn invited President Tito to visit the Kingdom of Jordan. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the time of the visit will be fixed later.

PLANINC DELIVERS REPORT TO CROATIAN LEAGUE CONGRESS

AU2818077 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 24 Apr 78 pp 3-7 AU

[Prerelease of apparent text of report by Milka Planinc, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, submitted to the Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Croatia in Zagreb on 24 April]

[Excerpt] III Because of its historic responsibility for the successful development of socialism, the League of Communists must constantly assess the state and the trends of political relations in the country. As a revolutionary Marxist organization, it has no reason and no justification for not discovering the less visible existing or latent negative tendencies in society within the general, favorable picture. In all situations it must retain and develop a critical ability, an ability for sharp and deep political analysis and assessment and the ability to act.

In order to be able to assess the causes and occurrences of social contradictions, communists must master some essential starting positions. These positions were pointed out in the documents of the 10th LCY Congress, especially the platform for the preparations of this congress. Here I particularly have in mind the realizations of the historical place of self-management as a "transitional stage" from capitalism via our "first stage" of socialism up to Marx's "association of free producers"; of the fact that our society is not built on its own foundations but that it contains elements of both bourgeois society and socialism; of the fact that it is the task of self-management precisely to further overcome the elements of bourgeois society, for if this principle is not respected it may happen that elements of the old society may temporarily strengthen and a crisis may occur in socialist development.

To Constantly Assess the Extent of Antisocialist Forces and Trends

Therefore the question, do conditions for the appearance and activities of antisocialist forces and trends exist, is not the correct one for us communists, for it is a matter of a transformtion of social relations with all the attributes of class struggle, and this will last for a long time to come. Those who derive the conclusion that society is unstable from the fact that antisocialist forces and trends exist do not understand the essence and complexity of this process and do not see or do not believe in the growing and much stronger socialist forces in society. We must assess the extent of the antisocialist forces and trends and whether, where and why the conditions for their activities and influence exist in society. We must always ask the question--a very important one--whether, where and why these forces and trends may penetrate the League of Communists and whether they may find points of contact there, even if only as a tendency.

The Seventh Congress of the League of Communists of Croatia and the 10th LCY Congress analyzed and assessed the period in which the influence of antisocialist forces and trends had grown and in which social conflicts had been exacerbated to the level of crises from time to time. The Seventh Congress of the League of Communists of Croatia analyzed the situation in the League of Communists of Croatia, the penetration of nationalism into its ranks and the factional activities of the leading people who tied themselves to the nationalist line. It was assessed that the League of Communists of Croatia conducted a successful and resolute struggle against nationalism and that it strengthened its ideolpolitical unity along the Tito line in this struggle. The great results achieved by the League of Communists of Croatia since the previous congress show that this assessment was realistic.

In the period between the congresses, the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia and its organs discussed on several occasions the ideological and political situation in the republic. They assessed that the building of our self-managing society develops in more or less constant conflict with two dangers and trends. One is the dogmatic-bureaucratic one, which leads to a bureaucratic deviation of the socialist revolution and under our conditions manifests itself and acts as a pro-Cominformist line. The other danger and trend is one of the restoration of bourgeois society, whose most pronounced protagonist is nationalism. Nationalism opposes socialist self-determination of its own nation and appears in various forms in the field of relations among nationalities, but its essence is always the same: antisocialist.

The activities of other "isms" with their opposition or resistance to socialist self-management are a basis, support or direct ally to the two hostile lines mentioned above. The possibilities and the extent of the activities of all the hostile and opposition forces in Croatia, as well as in other parts of Yugoslavia, are such that they cannot by themselves push society backward. Therefore all their intentions as well as the speculations of others about Yugoslavia count on a linkage with reactionary forces abroad. As on all the previous occasions--and this is still valid at present--the security and political stability of our socialist society depends on the state of relations in the country. They depend on whether society progresses, and whether it is able to solve its development problems in the direction of socialist self-management.

It Is No Accident That Nationalism Attacks Our Brotherhood and Unity

In the first part of my report I spoke to some extent about the tremendous social acitivities which in the period between the congresses won space for socialist things in a constructive way and conquered and pushed aside "elements of bourgeois things." This is the basis of the stability and strength of our community, just as the lagging in the development of socialist self-management in an earlier period was the basis of the aggravation of social contradictions, instability and crisis situations. We must know this even now when we assess that the political situtions is good and that our community is firm and stable, not in order to live in complacency, satisfied with what we have achieved, but in order to strengthen our responsibility even more, so that it does not happen as the platform for the preparations of the 10th LCY Congress put it: "If this principle is not respected, it may happen that elements of the old society will temporarily strengthen," and so forth.

Accepting this basis in appraising the realities of our society we must know that nationalism exists and acts also as a covert constant tendency which clashes with socialism and the foundation of socialism within the nation. This is its essential and lasting attribute and its class essence. Therefore, in order that we may prevent any surprises and any possibility of isolated occurrences and tendencies gaining wider influence, we must develop in society, and especially in the League of Communists, an ability for a critical Marxist analysis of the occurrence of nationalism in our midst and perceive the complexity of its manifestations, as well as display sensitivity and a practical political ability to oppose all the forms and manifestations of nationalist activities and behavior of individuals and groups.

Always--including the present time--nationalism appears where old social relations are attacked; it appears as an opponent to socialist self-management when it assumes the task of "further overcoming the elements of bourgeois society." It will seek the sources for new forms of its activities and for its constant renovation in everything that resists social changes designed to make the workers class the decisive force in society and the representative and the champion of the interests of its nation. [paragraph continues]

The necessity exists therefore to constantly keep up to date the assessment of nationalist activities and the methods of political struggle against it. To be complacent about the fact that accounts were resolutely squared with nationalism in 1971 and that it was eliminated from the public political scene and to neglect the fact that it constantly adjusts to new conditions would mean a lack of understanding of its class essence and an underestimation of its danger. Comrade Tito constantly warns us against this.

This is sometimes not borne in mind, so that when its sources and occurrences are assessed, nationalism is not perceived in that political line or trend that opposes the socialist self-managing self-determination of its own people. It is then reduced merely to the problem of relations among nationalities. If it is assessed merely according to its forms, it is perceived only in the field of consciousness, culture and the superstructure in general, and its tendencies and strongholds in the technobureaucratic resistance to self-management in the sphere of material relations in society are not seen. But it is in this latter sphere where a decisive battle is waged as to who will manage the social wealth of the nation and who will be its decisive force and the representative of its interests.

Let us not forget--this also was the assessment of our seventh congress--that the reactionary petit bourgeois nationalism obtained a striking power, material strength and possibility for wider influence when it found support among the bureaucratic-technocratic leading structures at the centers of economic power under the conditions of that time. The strength of nationalism increased when it found points of contact because of vacillation in the League of Communists about its basic course, especially in the bureaucratic-technocratic structures, and found the way to infiltrate its ranks, and when it was given the opportunity to operate with our slogans the people, who otherwise were for socialism, could not tell the difference. In this way the nationalists were given the opportunity to influence the petit bourgeois consciousness and a part of uninformed people, and to manipulate them; abusing the general trust of the people in the League of Communists.

Organizations of the League of Communists as well as the broad masses are more sensitive to the occurrences of nationalism in relations among nationalities when it appears as separatism, hegemonism, unitarianism or chauvinism in relation to other peoples and nationalities. They rightly do so. It is no accident that nationalism attacks brotherhood and unity, be it concerning the relations of the Croats and the Serbs and the nationalities in Croatia or concerning the relations of equality of the peoples and nationalities in socialist Yugoslavia. Even then, in all its forms, it manifests itself as an opponent of socialism and an opponent and enemy of the socialist orientation of its own people. Brotherhood and unity and the ties of the workers class of all the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia in the struggle for their united interests are a guarantee for a successful realization of socialist self-management of each people and of all the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia together.

To Strengthen the Prestige and Influence of Our Socialist Country in the World Community

At the 10th LCY Congress, as well as before and after that congress, Comrade Tito constantly pointed out that the changes in and the advancement of the socialist self-managing relations that we carry out are in their essence and nature a continuation of the class struggle of workers. The development of this process in a peaceful way and by democratic methods is possible because the means of production and state power are in the hands of socialist forces, and the building of socialist self-management not only enjoys the political support of the broadest strata of people but is also carried out by them and they take the responsibility for it. [paragraph continues]

However, democratic methods do not change the class essence of the struggle and do not blunt the contradictions between the historical interests of the workers class and everything that is the heritage and the vestige of the old class society. Different forces and trends oppose our course of social development at different stages.

All I have said does not change the general, favorable assessment of the political situation in our republic. I speak about this in order to stress the dangers that may arise unless we continue persistently and with even more resolution and pugnacity along the line determined at the 10th LCY Congress and the Seventh Congress of the League of Communists of Croatia. A critical attitude and frankness concerning this problem strengthens our orientation unity and our readiness and ability to maintain the degree of our responsibility for the success of socialist development in our country when we assess all the trends in society and their possible movements.

VOJVODINA LEAGUE CONFERENCE CONCLUSIONS, ELECTIONS REPORTED

LD281534Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1045 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] Novi Sad--In Novi Sad the 16th Conference of the League of Communists of Vojvodina today concluded its 3 days of work. Over 1,300 delegates and guests participated in this great working meeting of the Vojvodina communists at which the activities of the past 4 years were openly, critically and self-critically assessed and the tasks of the League of Communists of Vojvodina in the new socioeconomic conditions determined.

The amended and supplemented statute of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, which was adopted today by the conference delegates, contains a new chapter on the manner of activity in the present stage of self-management and political system of self-managing socialist democracy. In keeping with its leading role in the political system, the League of Communists--as determined by this document--must always be present where the self-managing and political activity of the working people and citizens is in progress. The activity of the League of Communists is especially important in the delegate system, which is the backbone of the political system, in the Socialist Alliance and other sociopolitical and social organizations and in all forms of self-managing organization of the working people and citizens. An important novelty lies in the fact that there can be no mediator between the basic and municipal organization of the League of Communists. An important place has also been given to the municipal conference of the League of Communists. In large towns where several municipalities have been established in the spirit of the Constitution of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, town organizations of the League of Communists will be set up.

The conference of the League of Communists of Vojvodina adopted conclusions on the tasks of the League of Communists for the next 4 years.

The highest body of the League of Communists of Vojvodina elected a new Provincial Committee of 11 members, a Statutory Commission of 21 members and a Supervisory Commission of 15 members. The following have been elected as members of the LCY Central Committee from the League of Communists of Vojvodina: Ljubomir Cupic, Stevan Doronjski, Katalin Hajnal, Danilo Kekic, Jaroslav Kobar, Fanodor Major, Istvan Molner, Kosta Nedj, Dusan Popovic, Djordje Stojsic, Stevan Sublja, Jelica Titan, Mirko Vidakovic and Radovan Vlajkovic. The president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina is an ex-officio member of the LCY Central Committee.

The conference nominated Pasko Romac to be president of the LCY Supervisory Commission.

Forty delegates have been elected to the 11th LCY Congress.

The following have been elected to the new Provincial Committee:

Mirjana Acketa, Karlo Ador, Dusan Alimpic, Jelena Arcon, Aleksandar Bajsanski, Imre Balint, Vera Banic-Caric, Djurdjina Bozic, Sandor Beretka, Erzebet Balazeciv, Mihalj Bognar, Dr Desanka Bozidarevic, Marija Burik, Zoltan Bunjik, Dr Josip Cikos, Lazar Covic, Nikola Ciric, Jovan Davidovic, Djordje Deretic, Marko Djuricin, Djordje Erceg, Franjo Erdesi, Sredoje Erdeljan, Ljiljana Fisang, Miroslav Francuski, Istvan Gombos, Momir Grijakovic, Zdravko Grubor, Nikola Graovac, Denes Holo, Peter Horvat, Jan Hnilica, Janos Iles, Rajko Ilic, Bernadica Ivosevic, Rudolf Jontovic, Ana Kato, Jevrem Kostic, Ilona Kermeci, Djula Kis, Nikola Kmezic, Sinisa Kreculj, Stipan Kopilovic, Mojse Kostic, Erne Kazi, Arsa-Aka Kovacevic, Bosko Krunic, Vasa Locki, Vukasin Loncar, Zivan Marelj, Irena Mari, Branislav Milovanovic, Radovan Medjedovic, Gordana Miletic, Vasa Milic, Katarina Milosev, Ivan Milankov, Rada Misljenovic, Vilmost Molnar, Radivoj Music, Josip Nadj, Naum Najdovski, Miklos Olajos Nadj, Dr Marijana Pajvancic, Milenko Perisic, Djura Pavlov, Kalman Petkovic, Elena Pincir, Milan Polovina, Eva Poljakovic, Stanko Ponocko, Dusan Popovic, Milorad Popovic, Rade Popovic, Jovanko Radic, Milenko Radovanov, Dr Bogdan Rajkov, Ljubomir Ramac, Mihal Ruman, Eugen Rac, Dane Sarac, Dusan Segedinac, Mirca Sekosan, Jon Srbovan, Ljubisa Zemba Stankov, Dr Bogoljub Stankovic, Sreta Stajic, Dragoljub Stoljiljkovic, Svetislav Stojakov, Milenko Stanic, Sava Stojkovic, Branko Stojanov, Djordje Subotic, Vitomir Sudarski, Petar Suhalji, Vasilije Silic, Gedomir Segar, Ljubomir Simundja, Ljubica Stibinger, Ziva Tapavicki, Karlo Tamas, Vico Tonkovic, Natalija Trelak, Dusanka Uzelac, Mihailo Velecic, Predrag Gladislavljevic, Radovan Vlajkovic, Vida Vuninovic, Radoslav Visnjevica, Milenko Vujkov and Marija Zvekic-Miskolci.

Of 111 members of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, 52.2 percent are workers, 3.6 percent agricultural workers and 12.6 percent are socio-political workers.

Josip Nadj, a highly skilled worker at Jugoalat in Novi Sad, read out the letter sent by the conference to President Tito. The delegates greeted the reading of the letter with applause.

Winding up the 3 days of work of the 16th Conference of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, Dusan Alimpic, president of the Provincial Committee, said:

During the 3 days of work of our conference, we have performed a responsible and major task. We have made a critical assessment of the 4 years of work and the results of the action of the League of Communists of Vojvodina and the work of the Provincial Committee and its political-executive organs. Owing to the active contribution made by delegates and guests, we have incorporated new proposals in the counclusions, especially with regard to the contents and methods of the League of Communists' work and with regard to the further development of the political system of socialist self-management, social development and the building of relations based on the principles of income.

Alimpic stressed that the greatest result of the conference was that it achieved a high degree of unity and affirmed its readiness to strive for the consistent realization of the ideopolitical orientations of the LCY, the constitution and of deep changes in our society in the struggle for the decisive position of the working class and self-managing associated labor, for the further consolidation of the equality, brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, for the preservation of our freedom and independence and for the strengthening of the vanguard role of the League of Communists.

Conclusions Adopted

LD281022Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0755 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Novi Sad--The main action of the League of Communists of Vojvodina will in the future continue to be devoted to the development of socialist self-management and strengthening of its material bases. The League of Communists of Vojvodina will struggle for the building of the system of socialist democracy and for the strengthening of brotherhood and unity, full equality of peoples and nationalities, preservation of the achievements of socialist revolution, and development of all-people's defense and social self-protection--it is emphasized in the conclusions which the delegates of the 16th Congerence of the League of Communists of Vojvodina adopted today.

The League of Communists of Vojvodina will concentrate its actions on the development of energy, production of food, raw materials and transportation. Changes in the economic structure, which will more fully express the interests of the working class and all working people, will be at the center of attention. Land, water, petroleum, gas and other natural riches will be used more fully. A more even regional development of the socialist autonomous province of Vojvodina will be speeded up with the construction of economic projects in the insufficiently developed areas and by directly associating labor and means. The provincial fund for the encouragement of the more rapid development of insufficiently developed areas has special obligations in this respect. The inclusion of Vojvodina's economy into the international division of labor represents a condition of more rapid development.

Special importance is attached to the strengthening of the production power of the economy because this is a task which was determined at the 10th LCY Congress and which has not yet been implemented. The economic branches which are of special interest to Vojvodina are expected to contribute more to stabilization. The League of Communists of Vojvodina will wage a resolute struggle for consistent constitutional transformation of associated labor. The preparation of the basic organizations of associated labor for constantly associating labor and means according to the income principles will be central to this activity.

The League of Communists of Vojvodina will struggle against all phenomena and forms of alienation of income and creation of anonymous capital.

The League of Communists of Vojvodina considers the self-managing socioeconomic development of agro-industry and the transformation of agriculture and the countryside as one of the most important tasks. The implementation of agreed development policy in the production of food, the stable and dynamic growth of this production, increased productivity, industrialization and a change of structure represent the only way to increase income and to strengthen the material basis of self-management in the production of food. Cattle-breeding must be developed in a faster and more stable manner, especially in the social sector.

The League of Communists of Vojvodina will struggle for the creation of conditions in which the association of labor, land and means and the development of cooperation will be based on the economic interests of the farmers. The policy of employment must be an integral part of the policy of the socioeconomic development of all organizations of associated labor.

In its action, the League of Communists will proceed from the fact that the delegate system represents the basis of self-managing organization and social and political decisionmaking. Delegate assemblies must be open to wider social influences.

In towns, where faster development contributed to the increase in the number of inhabitants, organizations of associated labor and local communities, it is necessary to explore the possibility and need for establishing several municipalities in the spirit of the constitution.

The League of Communists of Vojvodina favors the strengthening of the self-managing contents of political decisionmaking as an essential condition for expressing the authentic interests of the province, working people and citizens and all peoples and nationalities in the province, republic and the federation.

The emphasis of struggle for national equality must be in the basic organization of associated labor, local community and municipality and in all fields of work and creative activity.

MONTENEGRIN LEAGUE CONGRESS ELECTS MEMBERS FOR LCY ORGANS

AU011221Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Apr 78 p 7 AU

[List of members of the LCY organs from Montenegro elected by the Seventh Congress of the League of Communists of Montenegro in Titograd on 26 April]

[Text] The following are members of the LCY Central Committee from Montenegro: Zarko Boskovic, Jovan Vujadinovic, Peko Dapcevic, Obrad Drljevic, Svetozar Durutovic, Dusa Dusaj, Veselin Djuranovic, Dr Mirceta Djurovic, Vidoje Zarkovic, Milorad Zoric, Predrag Kojasevic, Radomir Komatina, Vukosava Micunovic, Mijat Merdovic, Marko Orlandic, Milorad Roganovic, Nurija Cosovic, Slobodan Filipovic and Dr Mijat Sukovic.

Members of the LCY Statutory Commission from Montenegro are: Branko Gajovic and Rizo Mukovic. The member of the LCY Control Commission from Montenegro is Todor Bakovic.

NEWLY ELECTED MONTENEGRIN ASSEMBLY ELECTS OFFICIALS

LD2814l2Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1202 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpt] Titograd--At the first joint session of its newly elected chambers, the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro today reelected Veljko Milatovic as president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro and Budislav Soskic as president of the new Republican Assembly.

Milovan Golubovic, Sulejman Redzepagic, Drago Stojovic, Jovan Vujadinovic, Bozidar Besic and Vlado Strugar were elected members of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro. Vojo Srzentic, president of the Montenegrin League of Communists Central Committee, and Budislav Soskic, president of the Republican Assembly, are ex-officio members of the Presidency of the Republic.

The new president of the Executive Council of Montenegro is Momcilo Cemovic, hitherto federal secretary for finance. The assembly also elected Radivoje Brajovic and Miro Popovic at its vice presidents.

The Montenegrin assembly will be represented in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly by a delegation consisting of the following members: Velimir Vukcevic, Muhamed Dlakic, Dragisa Djokovic, Vladimir Jovanovic, Drago Jovovic, Savo Lakic, Ljobomir Markovic, Andrija Mijuskovic, Petar Stijepcic, Milivoje Stijovic, Behudin Halilbegovic and Lazar Saulic.

At separate sessions, the three assembly chambers elected Manojlo Mrdak as president of the Chamber of Associated Labor, Milutin Tanjevic as president of the Chamber of Municipalities and Danilo Micunovic as president of the Sociopolitical Chamber.

The Republican Assembly today also elected its commission for the election and nomination of eight other assembly commissions and their chairmen. After Veljko Milatovic and the members of the presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro took an oath before assembly delegates, Milatovic thanked the assembly on behalf of the new Presidency of the Republic for electing it to this responsible office and showing trust in it. Oaths were also taken by Assembly President Budislav Soskic, the vice presidents of the assembly, the president of the Republican Executive Council and presidents of the assembly chambers.

NEWLY CHOSEN MACEDONIAN ASSEMBLY ELECTS OFFICIALS

AU281617Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 28 Apr 78 AU

[Djordja Jankovic report]

[Summary] Today the newly elected delegates of the Macedonian Assembly made their solemn declarations, constituted the assembly's chambers, and elected the new Republican Presidency and Executive Council and other organs and bodies. Vidoje Smilevski was reelected president of the Republican Presidency and Blagoja Taleski was reelected president of the assembly. Djordje Jankovic reports from Skopje:

At its first session the newly elected Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia proposed Blagoja Popov, incumbent president of the Republican Executive Council, for president of the new Executive Council. At the joint session of all chambers the assembly accepted the proposal and reelected Blagoja Popov president of the Macedonian Executive Council. At the same session the assembly elected Sukri Ramo, Mito Mitajkov, Ademi Burhan and Dr Trajce Grujoski as vice presidents of the assembly.

BRIEFS

SOVIET STATE COMMITTEE OFFICIAL--Gojko Ubiparip, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Yugoslav part of the Yugoslav-Soviet committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, yesterday received German Mylnikov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, who is visiting Yugoslavia in connection with the session of the permanent mixed commission for cooperation in machinebuilding. They discussed possibilities for further developing cooperation between the industries of the two countries, particularly in machinebuilding. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Apr 78 p 4 AU]

PUCAR IN IRAQ--Djuro Pucar, member of the Council of the Federation, who is currently visiting Iraq, has visited the building sites at which Yugoslav enterprises are working. He visited a large complex of chemical-industrial plants which is being built by the Janko Lisjak and the Rad enterprises, the Pobjeda enterprise of Gorazde and the Vitezit enterprise of Vitez and some 10 other Yugoslav work organizations. He also visited a canal system near Kirkuk in northern Iraq, where he had talks with workers of the Hidrogradnja enterprise of Sarajevo who are working on this large irrigation system. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Apr 78 p 4 AU]

BELGRADE-BUCHAREST FLIGHT--The Tarom air company of Romania has introduced a new Belgrade-Arad Bucharest route. Antonov 24 and BAC-11 [as published] will depart Bucharest at 0730 GMT and Belgrade for Arad and Bucharest at 1050 GMT. This line is particularly suitable for weekend trips for Yugoslav and Romanian citizens. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Apr 78 p 10 AU]

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

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